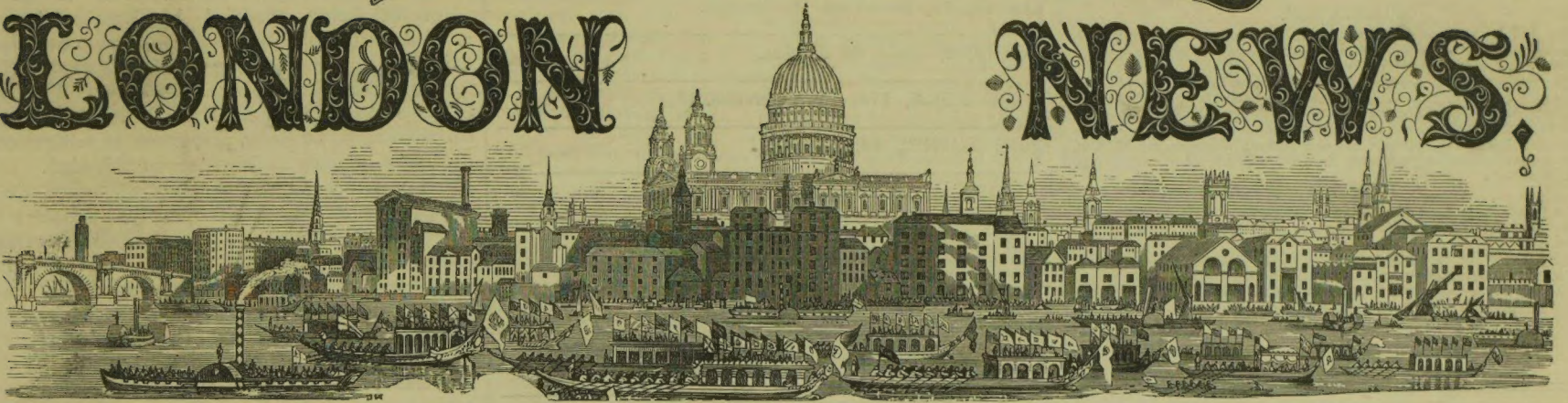


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1984.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR: TIRNOVA, THE ANCIENT BULGARIAN CAPITAL, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIAN FORCES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th ult., at Dazjeeling, Bengal, the wife of Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, R.E., of a son.

On the 16th inst., at 51, Warwick-square, the wife the Hon. Frederick Hantbury-Tracy, M.P., of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at 34, Dover-street, Lady Henry Nevill, of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at 10, Upper Belgrave-street, the wife of Sir Hugh Cholmeley, Bart., M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at the British Consulate, Funchal, Mr. Henry J. C. Jones, manager of Miles' Carme Hotel, Madeira, to Miss Mary McDermott, of Kilkenny.

On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Gilmour Harvey, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Martyn, Charles Graham Rowe, son of the late John James Rowe, Esq., of Dinglefield, Liverpool, to Barbara Mary, daughter of Hugh Cameron, Esq., of Hertford-street, Mayfair.

On the 19th inst., at the Friends' Meeting House, Westminster, William Leatham, second son of Joseph Gurney Barclay, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Jasper C. Mounsey.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Levenshulme, near Manchester, Mary Anne, wife of T. R. Lenson, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Butterworth, Claverton, Bath.

On the 12th inst., at St. Helier's, Jersey, Herbert Herbert-Stepney, late 78th Highlanders, and Captain and Adjutant 1st Derbyshire Militia, eldest son of Colonel St. George Herbert-Stepney, Coldstream Guards, C.B., aged 33.

On the 15th inst., at The Elms, Thame, Oxon, the Rev. James Prosser, M.A., for thirty years Vicar of that parish, in the 88th year of his age.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28.

SUNDAY, JULY 22.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. T. L. Papillon.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Humphry; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Dr. Abbott; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar; 7 p.m., Rev. H. Montague Butler, D.D.
St. James's, noon, probably Rev. St. John Blunt.

MONDAY, JULY 23.

Geologists' Association, excursion to Derbyshire for six days, from St. Pancras station, 8.30 a.m.
Framley Agricultural Society Show.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

National Social Science Association: Conference of Head Masters for the Deaf and Dumb (three days).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m., conversation.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

St. James the Elder, Apostle and Martyr.
Full moon, 7.19 p.m.
The Duchess of Cambridge born, 1797.
Dr. Thorold to be consecrated Bishop of Rochester, Westminster Abbey (Rev. Sir Emiliius Bayley preacher).
Bradford: Statue of Richard Cobden to be unveiled by Mr. Bright.

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

Builders' Benevolent Institution, anniversary, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m.
Zoological Gardens, 5 p.m. (Professor Gaird on the Ornithomycus).
Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, general court, City Terminus Hotel.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

Quckett Microscopical Club, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Regattas: Thames International; Shrewsbury; Port of Plymouth.

SATURDAY, JULY 28.

West London Scientific Association, excursion to the Valley of the Colne, Great Western Station, 2.30.
Tring and Dudley-hill Agricultural Society Show, Bradford.
Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities' Boat-Race.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
July 11	30.029	61.5	54.0	78	8	71.9	53.5	W. SW.	170	0.000	
12	29.886	61.8	50.4	68	3	73.8	50.6	W. SW. SSW.	77	0.000	
13	29.737	62.5	49.8	65	7	71.2	51.6	SSW. WSW. SW.	202	0.040	
14	29.418	63.0	59.8	90	10	67.9	60.0	SSW. S. SE.	324	0.520	
15	29.251	59.5	55.1	87	—	66.8	56.2	S. SW. SSW.	365	0.160	
16	29.315	58.1	56.7	85	10	62.0	54.6	S. SSW.	350	0.365	
17	29.568	58.6	52.0	90	10	61.9	55.8	SW. WSW. W.	341	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.049	29.957	29.752	29.537	29.216	29.323	29.471
Temperature of Air	64.5	64.0	66.6	64.4	64.4	59.6	59.7
Temperature of Evaporation	59.5	57.1	56.6	62.5	58.1	57.3	56.6
Direction of Wind	WSW.	W.	W.	S.	SW.	S.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 28.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.
11 50 — 0 25 0 02 1 18 1 41 2 2 2 21 2 39 2 55 3 41 3 30 3 45 4 2						

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The EIGHTY-EIGHTH EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE SATURDAY, JULY 28. 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE ON the 28th Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.

H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT"

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 3 ft. by 2 ft.; "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR

DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open

all the year round for the Reception and Sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

COUPIL and CO.'S PICTURE GALLERIES.

LONDON, 25, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

PARIS, 9, Rue Chaptal.

PARIS, 19, Boulevard Montmartre.

PARIS, 2, Place de l'Opéra.

NEW YORK, 170, Fifth Avenue.

THE HAGUE, 20, Plaats.

BERLIN, 63, Charlotten Strasse.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S (PIANOFORTE) THIRD CONCERT, LAMHAM HALL, JULY 26. Tickets of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 35, Beaumont-street, W.

GEOLGY and PALÆONTOLOGY. SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his residence, 149, Strand, W.C., in the Midsummer Holidays, JULY 30, 31, August 1, 2, 3, and 4, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m. Terms, Half a Guinea for the Course. Professor Tennant will probably afterwards repeat the Elementary Lectures on Mineralogy given during last Christmas holidays, and those in Geology given at Easter.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT. Fautouils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. and 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Doors open at 2.30 for Day Performances, and at 7.15 for the Evening ditto.

Will be ready on the 27th inst.

THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878. containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz. Gates of Constantinople, Ports on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licences; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

Will be ready in a few days.

VOL. LXX. (JAN. 6 TO JUNE 30, 1877)

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

On account of the great demand on our space just now for War Sketches we are obliged to publish the Titlepage and Index to Engravings apart from the ordinary issue. Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who have their Numbers bound in Volumes are requested, therefore, to send post-cards to this office, with merely a line, "Send Title and Index," when the Titlepage and Index to Engravings of the Seventieth Volume (from January to June, 1877) will be forwarded, post-free, to the Addresses given.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,
198, Strand, W.C., London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1877.

The Russo-Turkish War in Bulgaria has within the last few days reached another and very important stage of development. On Saturday or Sunday last (for there is some confusion as to the exact date) the troops of the Czar south of the Danube captured Nicopolis, opposite Turnu Magurele, after a severe contest, lasting sixteen hours, and gained complete possession not only of the town but of the forts and citadel. Six thousand men, including the garrison, under the command of Hassan Pasha and Ahmed Pasha, together with two monitors (unseaworthy, however) and forty cannon were surrendered into the hands of the Russian Commander, Baron Krüdner. By this victory Russia has gained for herself the possession of thirty miles of the Banks of the Danube on both sides for an ultimate base of operations in Bulgaria. She will now, as a matter of course, build a second bridge across the Danube—probably in the immediate neighbourhood of Turnu Magurele. This, however, is not the only success achieved by the Russian Army south of the Danube. Tirnova has been permanently occupied, and has been constituted the centre of the new Civil Administration, under Prince Tcherkassky, all the arrangements of which foreshadow the future independence of the Province. But the most striking and, as it seems likely, the most pregnant fact of the week, is the crossing of the Balkans by a section of the Russian Troops into Roumelia, as far as Yeni-Sagha, on the Jamboly and Adrianople Railway. One is not compelled by this last fact to conclude that the Balkans difficulties have been completely solved. It does, however, point to a pending and comparatively easy solution of them, and it foreshadows a probable success to the Russian Arms as a result of the present campaign.

As the Russian Forces, however, draw towards Adrianople, and thereby threaten the metropolis of the Ottoman Empire, one can hardly be surprised that the military question (about which we scarcely presume to speculate) should be superseded, at least for the moment, by the diplomatic and political. Things are now converging upon that frontier region lying between the decisions of the Council Chamber and the achievements of the sword, which gives encouragement to all kinds of rumours as to the dispositions of the European Powers. People are already beginning to speculate what,

in such and such apparently impending circumstances, will be the course determined upon by England, by Austria, by Italy, or by France. Almost every step hereafter taken in advance by the Russian Army will beget, on the part of these Powers, certain anxieties; and if Constantinople should seem to be on the point of being occupied by Russian troops, such anxieties will probably become so intense as to lead to the unhappy issue of enlarging the scope and area of the war. On both sides the danger of agitation will be augmented by the seeming proximity of the deprecated event. Several considerations, however, may serve to mitigate, if not to neutralise, gloomy anticipations of this kind. In the first place, it is not at all unlikely that before the Russian troops get beyond Adrianople the Sultan will invite the neutral Powers to mediate between the two conflicting Empires, or, perhaps, will sue for peace to Russia, and will be courteously if not magnanimously entertained. But, if such should not be the case, and if Turkey should obstinately resolve to push to extremities her defence of the soil which she claims as of right, one sees no reason why the engagements of Russia to Europe should not be fairly carried out. She entered upon this war professedly for the protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte in Bulgaria. She has made some arrangements with the Neutral Powers as to the merely temporary and military ends she would have in view should she be compelled by strategical reasons to occupy Constantinople. She is well aware that to advance her pretensions beyond this would excite enmities which, at no distant day, would prove disastrous to her present position and reputation. What her ambition might prompt her to desire her common sense would forbid her to appropriate. Matters, it is true, may become more complicated than they are now. But there is no sufficient ground for expecting that Russia will shut her eyes to the consequences of her own proceedings and blindly rush upon her own ruin.

A great deal has been said in certain quarters in condemnation of the truculent spirit in which the Russian Army is carrying on the present campaign. Indeed, the Turks are almost daily urging official complaints upon the Neutral Powers of the cruelties and barbarities of which their foe, wherever successful, is said to be guilty. There can be no doubt that in such a collision as that which is now taking place lamentable excesses are occasionally practised on both sides. Still, after a due and, as we think, an impartial consideration of the evidence which has come before the world, we do not find that the mode in which Russia is carrying on her warfare with the Turks differs unfavourably with that in which it is usually carried on by civilised Powers. All things taken into consideration, her proceedings, if here and there harsh and unjustifiable, are not perhaps more so than would be the case if another European Power were placed in her position. Nevertheless, every likely method should be adopted by those who look on to soften as much as possible the hard features of war. The Czar, we may be sure, will exercise the vast influence he wields in mitigating the evils he believes himself bound to inflict. The presence of the representatives of the Press with the armies of both belligerents will, we trust, to some extent restrain the cruel and vindictive passions which daily hostilities are sure to engender. The public opinion of Europe will assuredly cry "shame" upon those acts of either Army which wantonly cause more injury than strategical reasons require, especially the maltreatment of non-combatant portions of the population. The war itself is bad enough—we hope neither the Russians nor the Turks will designedly and systematically make it worse than it need be.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner yesterday week, at Windsor Castle, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Marquis of Lorne, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, Lady Abercromby, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Viscount and Viscountess Newport, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Major-General H. Ponsonby, and Major-General Lord Charles FitzRoy. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the quadrangle of the castle during and after dinner. During the afternoon Mdle. Gerster, accompanied on the piano by Mr. Cusins, sang before her Majesty and the Royal family.

The Lord Chancellor had an audience of the Queen on Saturday last. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle for Kensington. Her Majesty's dinner party included Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Lord Chancellor, Lady Abercromby, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Susan Melville, Lord de Ros, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, and Mr. Theodore Martin.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Vicar of Windsor, officiated. Lady Churchill and the Misses Amy and Cecil Lambart dined with her Majesty.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited the Queen on Monday, and remained to luncheon. The Russian Ambassador (Countess Schouvaloff) was presented to her Majesty by the Countess of Derby. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Abercromby, the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lord and Lady Skelmersdale, Lieutenant-General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell, and Major-General H. Ponsonby. The band of the Grenadier Guards, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the Quadrangle during dinner.

The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of the Queen on Tuesday. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Bidolph,

and Major-General H. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty. Prince Leopold dined with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge.

The Queen has walked and driven out daily. Mrs. Drummond of Megginch and the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster have dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Windsor on Thursday morning at ten minutes to ten by special Great Western train, under the charge of Mr. Tyrrell, superintendent of the line, and Messrs. Kirtley, Spagnoletti, and Robinson. The Royal travellers reached Basingstoke at ten minutes to eleven, where the train was transferred to the care of Mr. E. W. Verrinder, superintendent of the South-Western line. The Queen arrived at Gosport shortly after noon, and crossed the Solent in the Royal yacht for Osborne.

Mr. C. Barber, who has been painting several pictures for the Queen, has submitted for her inspection a large picture of "A Stag at Bay;" and Mr. Algernon M. Marsden, of the King-street Galleries, has submitted Mr. Millais's picture "Effie Deans" to her Majesty's inspection.

The Hon. Ethel Cadogan has succeeded the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and Lord Henniker has succeeded Lord De Ros as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were present at a ball yesterday week given by the Earl and Countess of Wilton at their residence in Grosvenor-square. On Saturday last their Royal Highnesses left Marlborough House on a visit to Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, for the purpose of unveiling at Wantage a statue, executed by Count Gleichen, of King Alfred the Great. On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at Wantage parish church, and on Monday the Prince received at Lockinge an address from the boys of the Wantage Grammar School. Later in the day their Royal Highnesses returned to Marlborough House, and in the evening they were present at a dance given by Lord and Lady Suffolk at their residence in Upper Grosvenor-street. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House.

The Prince has given Mr. Adams Acton sittings for a marble bust, commissioned for the city of Jullundhur, India.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein accompanied by Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice, drove to the Home Park, on the north side of the castle, yesterday week, and distributed the prizes at the annual meeting of the Prince Consort's Association.

Princess Louise of Lorne, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, last Saturday evening distributed prizes to the successful competitors at the tenth annual flower show in connection with St. Philip's, Clerkenwell. The show, together with an industrial exhibition, was held in the garden of the Vicarage, Holford-square, Pentonville. The Princess was received by the Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck (Vicar of St. Philip's) and Mr. George Abram, at the entrance-hall of the Vicarage. The numerous prizes having been distributed, the Marquis of Lorne congratulated the recipients upon their success. The Princess, after inspecting the plants and flowers, left the Vicarage amid loud plaudits from the large assemblage.—On the previous Thursday Princess Louise opened the new building erected for the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood, of which some particulars are given in another column.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop yesterday week.

Prince William of Hesse left Buckingham Palace for Darmstadt yesterday week.

Count and Countess de Paris left Claridge's on Saturday last on their return to Paris.

The Empress Eugénie arrived at Camden House, Chiselmurst, on Saturday last, from Spain.

The Maharajah and Maharane Dhuleep Singh have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Elvedon Hall, Suffolk.

Countess Schouvaloff has arrived at the Russian Embassy, Chesham-place, from St. Petersburg.

His Excellency Count Larisch, with Count and Countess Henri Larisch, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from the Continent.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough and the Ladies Spencer Churchill, accompanied by the Marchioness of Bowmont, have returned to Dublin.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left town for Gog Magog Hills, Cambridge.

The marriage of Mr. M. Biddulph, M.P. for Herefordshire, and Lady Elizabeth Adeane, eldest daughter of the late Charles Philip, fourth Earl of Hardwicke, and widow of Mr. Henry John Adeane, of Babraham, Cambridgeshire, was celebrated on Monday, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. Mr. Biddulph, M.P., was accompanied by his brother, Mr. George T. Biddulph; and Lady Elizabeth arrived, accompanied by her brother, the Earl of Hardwicke. The Duchess of Teck, with various friends and relatives of both families, were present. Lady Elizabeth was dressed in pale grey satin, a few sprays of white flowers ornamenting the skirt; and bonnet with feathers to match. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. Grantham M. Yorke, D.D., Dean of Worcester, uncle of Lady Elizabeth. Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Biddulph left town for Buxton, en route for the lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland. Lady Elizabeth was Bedchamber Woman to the Queen, who gave her a handsome pearl locket with her Majesty's hair, and an Indian shawl.

EARTHQUAKE AND FLOOD-WAVE IN PERU.

The terrible visitation on the coast of Peru, on May 9, of an earthquake and consequent huge tidal wave of the Pacific Ocean, causing a destructive inundation of the shore, was mentioned several weeks ago. A naval Correspondent, belonging to the British squadron in the Pacific, has sent us the two sketches of the havoc made by this disastrous occurrence at Iquique and Arica. We quote from a letter recently published the following particulars:—

"At half-past eight on the night of the 9th a severe earthquake shock, lasting four or five minutes, moved the entire southern coast, even reaching down as far as Antofagasta. So severe was the movement that in many places it was impossible to stand upright without support. The first shock was succeeded by several others of less intensity, and the sea, receding from the shore, seemed to concentrate its strength for the fearful and repeated attacks it made upon the land. It left Callao and proceeded southward. The first port visited was Pisco, where the damage done was not so great. At Mollendo the railway was torn up by the sea for a distance of 300 ft., since repaired; and a violent hurricane afterwards set in from the south, preventing the approach of all vessels and

unroofing the houses of the town. The Ilet Railway also was injured, but to no great extent. At Arica the people were busily engaged in preparing temporary fortifications to repel a threatened assault of the rebel ram Huascar at the very moment when the roar of the earthquake was heard. The shocks were very numerous, and caused immense damage in the town, the people flying to the Morro for safety. The sea was suddenly perceived to recede from the beach, and a wave from 10 ft. to 15 ft. in height rolled in upon the shore, carrying before it all that it met. Eight times was repeated this assault of the ocean. The earthquake had levelled to the ground a portion of the Custom House, the railway station, the submarine cable office, the hotel, the British Consulate, the steamship agency, and many private dwellings. Owing to the early hour of the evening and the excitement attendant on the proposed attack of the Huascar, everyone was out and stirring, but the only loss of life reported is that of three little children, who were overtaken by the water. The progress of the wave was only stopped at the foot of the hill on which the church stands, which point is further inland than that reached in August, 1868. Four miles of the embankment of the railway was swept away like sand before the water. Locomotives, cars, and rails were hurled about by the sea like so many playthings, and left in a tumbled mass of rubbish. The United States steamer Waters, stranded by the bore of 1868, was lifted up bodily and floated two miles north of her former position. The cable buoy was moved a quarter of a mile northwards. Merchandise from the Custom House and stores was carried by the water to a point on the beach five miles distant. The damage done was greater than by the previous calamity, the new buildings erected since 1868 being of a more costly and substantial class. The next morning the scene was pitiable. Iquique is in ruins. The movement was experienced there at the same time, and with the same force. Its duration was exactly 4 min. 20 sec. It proceeded from the south-east, directly from the direction of the Illaga. The houses, built of wood and cane, tumbled down at the first onset of the motion, lamps were broken and the burning oil spread over and set fire to the debris. Three companies of firemen, German, Italian, and Peruvian, were instantly at their posts, although it was difficult to maintain an upright position, shock following shock with dreadful rapidity. Nearly 400,000 quintals of nitrate in the stores at Iquique and the adjacent ports of Molle and Pisagua were destroyed. Probably only ten persons were killed. The British barque Caprera, and a German barque, the Zoernis Voess, sank. Among the buildings destroyed are the railway stations, the warehouses of the Tarapaca Company, the offices of the Associated Banks and of the National Bank; the business houses of Anthony Tate and Co., T. Gildemeister and Co., Richini and Co., and the Cavalry Barracks, where a large number of mules and horses were drowned. The fire stations were demolished, and all the coasting craft and small boats in the harbour were broken to pieces and drifted about in every direction. On board occurred the loss of life alluded to. The town of Tarapati, twenty-five leagues inland, and the villages of Rica, Matella, and Canchones were more or less damaged. The loss of life is reported as not being great. The sufferings of the people of Iquique were intense. Chanavaya, the little town at the guano-loading deposit known as Pabellon de Pica, has only two out of 400 houses standing. Here, as at Iquique, the earthquake was followed by fire. In one of the guano cuttings thirty labourers were buried by the falling earth and suffocated. The shock of earthquake was especially severe at Chanavaya. In some spots the earth opened in crevices of fifteen metres in depth, and the whole surface of the ground was changed. At least 200 persons were killed. Bodies were floating around in the bay, and a pestilence is feared. At Punta de Lobos two vessels were lost—the Havre (French) and Shamrock (English). Fourteen ships were more or less damaged. Antofagasta, Mexillones, Tocopilla, and Cobija towns, on the coast of Bolivia, also suffered through the earthquake and the tidal wave at the same time. At Antofagasta the atmosphere was illuminated by a red glare, supposed to proceed from the volcano of San Pedro de Atacama, a few leagues in the interior. The sea completely swept the business portion of the town during four hours. Several lives were lost at Huanillos, another guano-loading station. The damage done was fearful. All the houses were destroyed, and here, as at Pabellon, all loading will be suspended for at least two months. At Huanillos the wave which succeeded the earthquake was nearly 60 ft. in height. Mexillones was visited by a tidal wave 65 ft. in height. Two thirds of the town were completely obliterated, guano-shoots, wharves, launches, boats, distilleries, railway stations, locomotives, cars, and furniture were all swallowed up by the sea. Six persons were drowned. The destruction of shipping has been very great."

ROSALIND, FROM "AS YOU LIKE IT."

We have chosen for the subject of our Fine-Art Engraving this graceful and characteristic picture of one of Shakespeare's most charming women, dressed in masculine attire for the convenience of a romantic life in the Forest of Arden, but animated by a truly feminine spirit, and betraying all the ways of her sex in the pleasant prattle of her talk with sister or cousin, or with the mystified lover, Orlando. The artist, Mr. W. S. Herrick, has succeeded perfectly in representing our idea of clever Rosalind in the costume of a woodland boy. She is apparently engaged in one of those brilliant wit-combats, the most delightful scenes in the comedy, which occur whenever Orlando comes to visit her, not recognising her for the real lady of his affections, but supposing her to be the rustic youth she appears, and contenting himself, at her invitation, with a fantastic rehearsal of his love-suit, to which the pretended Ganymede, undertaking to personate the actual Rosalind, opposes a mock wilfulness and capriciousness that ought to cure him of his unhappy passion. It runs on thus:—

Rosalind. Am I not your Rosalind?
Orlando. I take some joy to say you are, because I would be talking of her.
Rosalind. Well, in her person, I say—I will not have you.
Orlando. Then, in mine own person, I die.
Rosalind. No, faith, die by attorney. The poor world is almost six thousand years old, and in all this time there was not any man died in his own person, *videlicet*, in a love-case. Troilus had his brains dashed out with a Grecian club, yet he did what he could to die before, and he is one of the patterns of love. Leander, he would have lived many a fair year, though Hera had turned nun, if it had not been for a hot midsummer night; for, good youth, he went but forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and, being taken with the cramp, was drowned; and the foolish chroniclers of that age found it was—Hera of Sestos. But these are all lies; men have died from time to time, and worms have eaten them, but not for love.
Orlando. I would not have my right Rosalind of this mind; for, I protest, a few more might kill me.
Rosalind. By this hand, it will not kill a fly. But come, now I will be your Rosalind in a more coming-on disposition; and ask me what you will, I will grant it.
Orlando. Then love me, Rosalind.
Rosalind. Yes, faith, will I, Fridays, and Saturdays, and all.
Orlando. And wilt thou have me?
Rosalind. Aye, and twenty such.

The arch vivacity of this dialogue, or Rosalind's part of it, is most felicitous, and in Shakespeare's happiest vein of gentle humour. Mr. Herrick's picture will help the reader to enjoy it more fully.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The defeat of Petrarch (9 st. 3 lb.) in the Liverpool Cup last week was a sad blow to the public. Ever since the weights appeared, they had supported him sturdily; indeed, Lord Lonsdale had little or no chance of investing his money at anything like a fair price, and would have been fully justified in scratching him. However, he chivalrously determined to give his numerous supporters a run for their money, and so well did the horse perform, that such a defeat reflected more credit on him than most of his victories. At the distance Petrarch appeared to be winning easily; but then Snail (7 st. 12 lb.) suddenly drew up and challenged him. With such a heavy weight Custance was obliged to ride him very tenderly, and he would probably have won but for an unlucky stumble in the last three or four strides, which enabled Snail to get his head in front, and keep it there until he had passed the judge's chair. Nothing could have been finer than the riding of Constable and Custance, though the latter, like nearly all luckless seconds, has been most unjustifiably blamed for the result. K. G. (6 st. 10 lb.) once more ran wretchedly, and was beaten a very long way by Sign Manuel (6 st.), whom Advance (6 st. 12 lb.) just kept out of a place. La Merveille, who does not care to gallop more than half a mile, found the 3 furlongs 100 yards of the Latham Nursery Stakes exactly to her taste, and Charm had to do all he knew to beat Tartine at 12 lb. There were two fair days' sport at Southampton at the end of last week, the most noticeable feature being the easy defeat of King David by Eminence, a smart son of Cardinal York.

The present week has been one of comparative inaction, and racing men generally are reserving their energies for Goodwood. The bad weather militated against the success of the Sandown gathering on Tuesday; but matters improved greatly in this respect on Wednesday, when the scene on the lawn was as charming as ever. The Prince of Wales was present on both days, and afterwards at Sandown are rapidly taking rank among the chief attractions of the season. Never was success more richly deserved, as nothing is omitted which can contribute to the enjoyment of visitors.

The entries for the Derby, Oaks, and Leger of 1879 closed last week, and, taken as a whole, they must have exceeded the most sanguine expectations; indeed, we believe that those for the Derby and Leger are the largest on record. We are indebted to the *Sportsman* for the following table of the entries since 1871:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Derby	191	202	217	223	231	253	238	285
Oaks	175	139	189	142	171	177	216	188
St. Leger	198	193	204	197	213	219	245	257

The incessant rain which fell on Saturday last precluded any possibility of finishing the Eton and Harrow cricket-match; and what would have been a most interesting contest ended in a draw, the Etonians wanting 110 runs to win, and having nine wickets to fall. The attendance on both days was very large, and even on Saturday hundreds of ladies braved the persistent rain, and would not leave the ground until play was finally abandoned. The following score speaks for itself; and it is very satisfactory to note that the two captains, Messrs. Meek and Whitfield, did more than their share of scoring:—

HARROW.		ETON.	
A. B. Giles, by Portal	8	by C. Studd	9
W. H. Patterson, c Chitty, b Portal	7	c Portal, b C. Studd	5
Lord E. Hamilton, c and b	7	c Chitty, b Ridley	28
Matthews	17		
F. C. of Rowe, b Ridley	25	c J. Studd, b Smith	82
H. E. Meek, by Ridley	58	c Matthews, b C. Studd	27
P. J. T. Henery, b Portal	11	c and b C. Studd	4
J. H. Stirling, b Portal	13	l-b w, b Portal	0
H. T. de Paravicini, b Portal	0	not out	17
C. J. E. Jarvis, not out	6	run out	0
T. G. H. Moncrieff, b Matthews	6	c and b Smith	7
E. M. Lawson, hit wkt, b Matthews	0	c Whitfield, b Portal	2
B 3, l-b 3	6	B 5, l-b 2, w 5	12
Total	157	Total	193

ETON.		HARROW.	
J. E. K. Stubb, b Meek	19	A. G. Chitty, c Moncrieff, b	4
G. B. Studd, run out	32	c Henery	3
H. Whitfield, not out	63	A. B. Ridley, run out	3
Hon. Ivo Bligh, c Henery	6	C. M. Smith, c Moncrieff, b Law-	16
G. H. Portal, c Moncrieff, b	0	son	0
Henery	0	L. W. Matthews, c Moncrieff, b	0
C. T. Studd, c Henery, b Patter-	9	Lawson	11
son	0	B 7, l-b 4	11
H. C. Goodheart, c Rowe, b Pat-	0	Total	163
erson	0		

In the second innings J. Studd scored (not out) 29; G. Studd, c Moncrieff, b Meek, 23; Whitfield (not out), 19; b 6, w 1—total, 78.

Umpires: Farrands and Rylott.

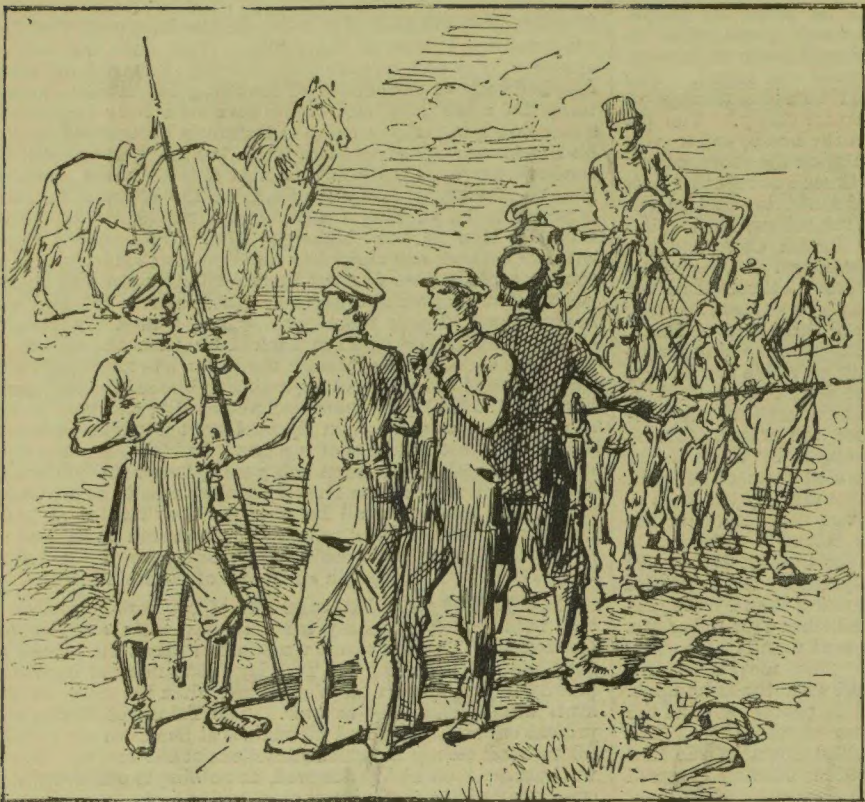
Lancashire has obtained a very meritorious victory over Yorkshire by ten wickets, the fine batting of Mr. Appleby (not out 69) contributing greatly to this result. A close contest between Notts and Surrey resulted in the success of the former team by 18 runs, no large scores were made on either side. No cricket took place on Monday last owing to the incessant rain, consequently Gloucester and Yorkshire v. England ended in a draw, in which neither side could claim any advantage; Mr. W. G. Grace (52 and 110) for the former, and Mr. A. N. Hornby (105 and, not out, 33) for the latter eleven, were the chief run-getters. Derbyshire is rapidly taking a high position among cricketing counties, and a victory over Kent by three wickets speaks well for the eleven. No large scores were made on either side; but we must not omit a mention of the fine bowling of W. Mycroft and Hickton.

Two extraordinary performances were accomplished at Lillie-bridge on Monday last, when W. Perkins walked the unprecedented distance of 22 miles 190 yards in three hours, and his opponent, W. Howes, was only beaten by 170 yards. Perkins's time for twenty-one miles was 2 h. 49 min. 20 sec., the fastest on record by no less than 4 min. 14 sec., and such a wonderful feat may never again be equalled.

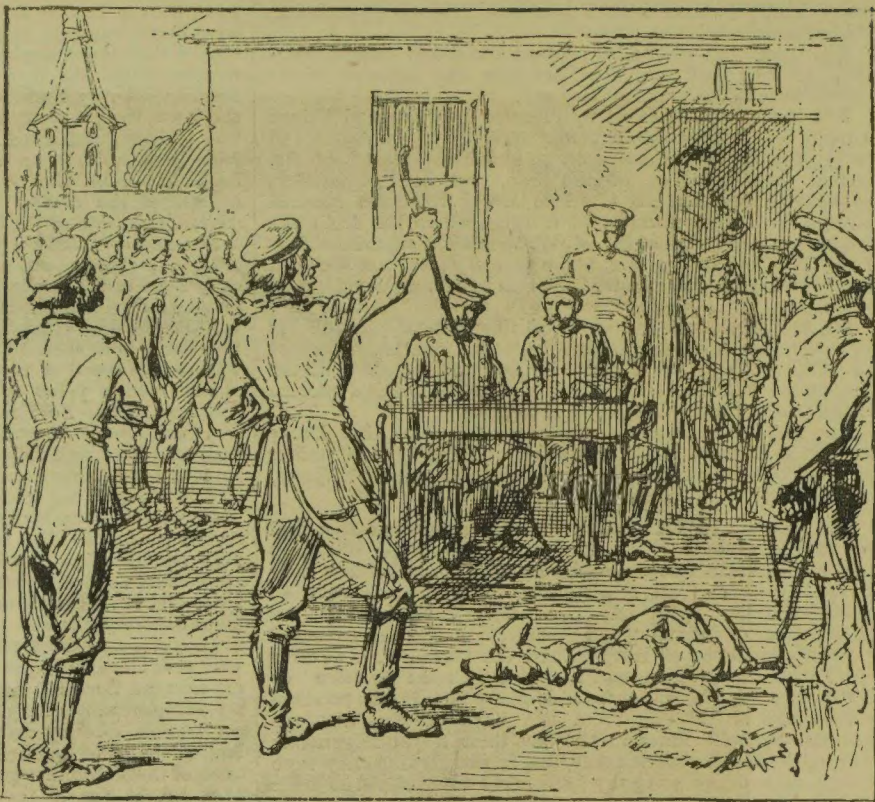
On Monday the final heat for the Wingfield Sculls was decided, T. C. Edwards-Moss (O.U.B.C.), the winner of the trial-heat, having to meet the holder, F. Playford (L.R.C.), who has now been amateur champion for two years. They sculled over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, and for two miles a splendid struggle took place; but the rough water in Chiswick Ait seemed to suit Playford far better than it did his opponent, and eventually the holder won easily in 24 min. 43 sec. The time to Hammersmith Bridge (9 min. 5 sec.) is the fastest on record for either amateurs or professionals, and Playford, who sculls in grand form, is probably the best amateur sculler that has ever appeared in public.

The entries for the Thames International Regatta show that many of the best amateur and professional oarsmen in the kingdom (including Boyd, Higgins, Lumsden, and Blackman) will contend for mastery on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next between Putney and Mortlake. The Prince of Wales has presented the first prize for the amateur sculls, and it is hoped his Royal Highness will be present at the regatta.

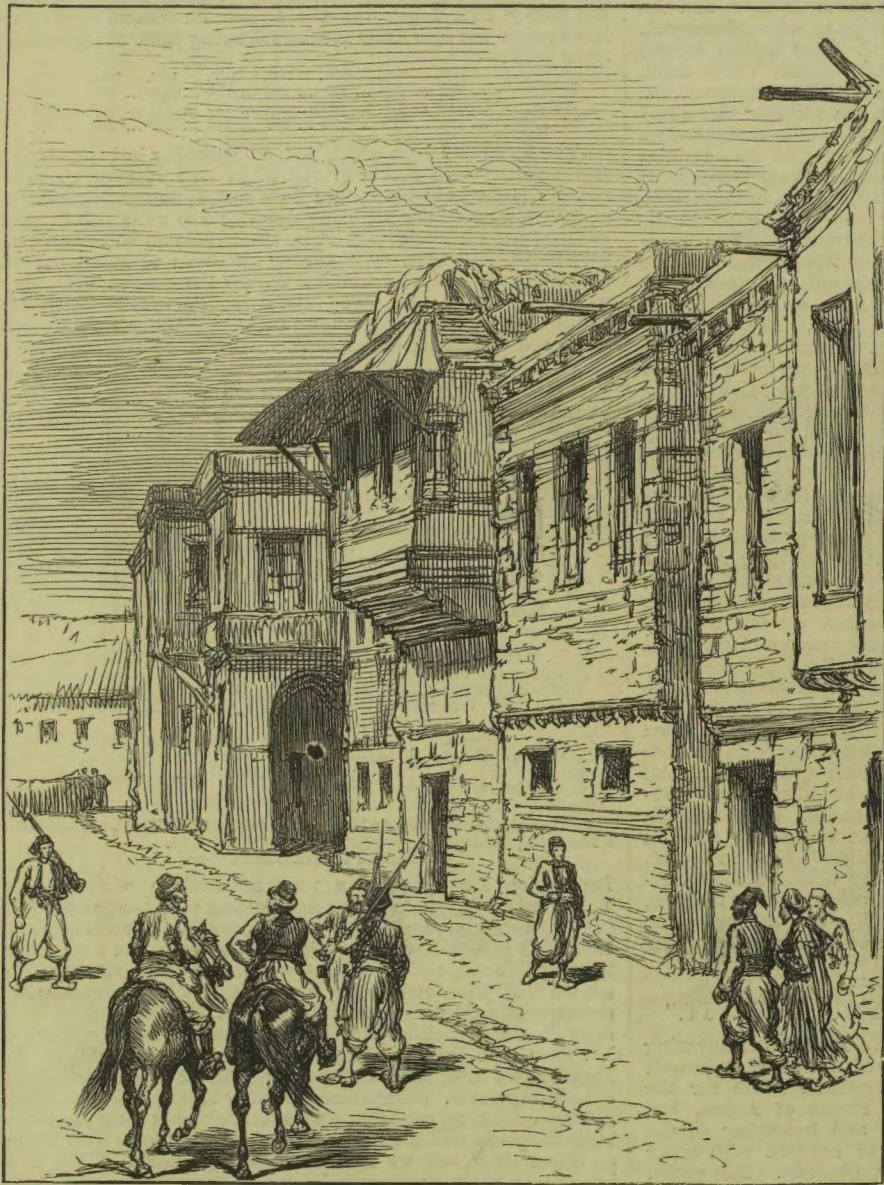
Members of either House who may be lounging on the river terrace of Westminster Palace next Monday afternoon will be able to witness the close of a five and a half miles swimming-race, from Putney Bridge to Westminster Bridge, for the Lords and Commons' Challenge Cup, and various gold and silver medals presented by the London Swimming Club.



NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS STOPPED BY COSSACKS AT GIURGEVO.



SELLING THE KIT OF A DEAD COSSACK.



A STREET IN ERZEROU.



BEACON FIRES AT MARATIN, ON THE DANUBE.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR, BY SPECIAL ARTISTS.



IQUIQUE, PERU, AFTER THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.



ARICA, PERU, AFTER THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE.



"ROSALIND," FROM "AS YOU LIKE IT." BY W. S. HERRICK.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE WAR.

The latest news, to Thursday evening, from the seat of war in the Danubian provinces, shows that the Russians are preparing to besiege Rustchuk, and to advance at the same time from Timova across the Balkans. They have taken possession of the line across the Dobrukscha, from the Danube to the Black Sea, with the towns of Medjidieh and Kustendje. The capture of Nicopolis on Monday last, with 6000 Turkish troops, two gun-boats, forty pieces of artillery, and a large store of breechloading rifles and ammunition, is a valuable success. On the other hand, there is some anxiety lest the advanced Russian force which has passed the Balkans should be cut off by a movement of Raouf Pasha, who is encamped at Slivno. There was fighting in that quarter last Sunday. The Russian forces in Bulgaria muster five and a half corps, numbering 165,000 men. Two and a half corps, 75,000 men, besides Roumanians, form a reserve, and are stationed partly at Sistova, partly opposite Silistria and Rustchuk.

The division placed under command of the Czarewitch, to operate against Rustchuk, has stood inactive these ten days past on the line of the Jantra. Its commander had been ordered not to commit his force for the moment to the task of besieging the Turkish fortress. Hitherto it has held the Turkish field army extending from Rasgrad to Osman-Bazar in check, and apparently it cannot be entirely released from this service until more troops march southwards from the Danube. Had the Turks at Rasgrad moved towards the Balkans, this part of the Russian army would have followed them. Now, however, the Czarewitch has obtained leave to advance towards Rustchuk, and is already on his way. The headquarters move to Beleva, on the east bank of the Jantra, about midway between Biela and the Danube; and the centre of the new position will be about Domogila, a village seventeen miles from Rustchuk, between the Jantra and the Kara Lom. It is now believed that the policy of masking Rustchuk is abandoned, and that fortress will be besieged. It seems that the Russian plan of campaign is to advance from the centre of the Danube in the form of a wedge, straight on to Adrianople. Then, having established a bridge at Nicopolis, the advance of their main body will be in a double column. Some recent accounts state that the right column is already fighting with Osman Pasha, and the left with Abdul Kerim, while 25,000 men have actually crossed the Balkans. In case both Russian columns should prove victorious, the Turkish position would be desperate. On the other hand, military opinion is strongly expressed against the risk the Russians will run with fortresses like Rustchuk and an unbroken Turkish army, such as that in the Quadrilateral, in the vicinity of their line of communications.

According to instructions from Russian headquarters, Prince Nikita of Montenegro withholds a renewal of hostilities till further orders. The Roumanians, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, intend crossing the Danube.

The *Daily News* observes that "a comparison of the Russian with the later Turkish accounts makes it possible to fix with certainty on the route by which General Gourko and his advance corps crossed the Balkans. It was by the Hain Bogaz, sometimes called the Hainkoi Pass, from the village of Hainkoi, which is at its southern outlet. In the first Russian despatch this village was called Khaikoi; it will be found in Handtke's or Stanford's large scale map, just north of the river Yundja, about halfway between Kazanlik and Slivno. This is a pass little used except by the country people, as it is merely a bridle-way. It is the middle one of three passes lying between those of Shipka and the Demir Kapu. The Turkish account shows that General Gourko and his corps were not expected by that route. We learn from the Russian bulletin that the Ottomans had occupied the fortified defile of Chipka or Shipka. General Gourko then advanced upon Kazanlik in order to take this defending force in the rear, and so open the larger and more convenient pass to his comrades on the other side. The Timova bulletin, referring to the fighting on Sunday south of the Balkans, says that the parties engaged were a Cossack force on the one side and some detachments of Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians supported by three tabors of infantry on the other. The Turks held their ground until the Kazan dragoons and a battery of artillery sent by General Gourko came up, when the Turks fled, and a flag, several standard-bearers, and a quantity of arms were captured. In an account from a Turkish source published in London on Monday it was represented that the Russians were defeated with great slaughter, and driven out of the pass. According to a Constantinople telegram of Wednesday's date, Raouf Pasha is encamped at Slivno. The Russians are admitted to be south of the Balkans, and are said to be at Hainkoi."

The Turkish authorities at Erzeroum admit that their investment of Bayazid was raised last week by the Russians. General Tergukasoff's account of the manner in which he effected that operation is also published. The garrison, with the sick and wounded, were taken away. The town is completely destroyed. A Russian court-martial having been assembled, General Melikoff hung twenty-one Kurdish chiefs, among them the son of General Djaffir, chief of the Zilan tribe, who are Russian subjects.

Safvet Pasha, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has tendered his resignation. Ararif Pasha, who has already once held the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, and was at one time Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed his successor. Safvet Pasha has been intrusted with the Ministry of Public Works. He is to superintend the fortifications of Adrianople and of the defensive positions in Roumelia.

The Turkish regular forces are withdrawn from Albania and Montenegro to aid in the defence of Roumelia. A fleet of English steamers embarked forty-eight battalions, under the command of Suleiman Pasha, on Monday last, at Antivari, and sailed for Salonica, whence the troops will be immediately dispatched to Adrianople. But Ali Saib Pasha is still at Scutari, where bodies of Bashi-Bazouks intended for the defence of Albania are continually arriving from the neighbouring districts.

The President of the United States has presented Captain Joachim Meyer, of the Hamburg-American Company's steamship *Frisia*, with a handsome gold chronometer watch and chain, in recognition of this having rescued the crew, eleven in number, of the American schooner *Gettysburg*, of Boston, United States, in December last.

Official reports respecting the cattle trade from the British Consular officers in Europe, North Africa, and the United States have been laid before Parliament. The information given refers to the following countries:—Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Holland, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, Portugal, and the United States. This information shows, as far as can be ascertained, the number of oxen, cattle, and sheep in the various countries, the facilities available for their transport alive or dead to this country, and the extent to which such transport trade has been already developed, &c. Returns from Brazil and the River Plate have yet to be issued.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon goes next week on a tour through the central departments of France. M. de Fourtou has sent a private circular to the prefects enjoining them to support only those candidates whose creed is fidelity to the Marshal pure and simple. M. Thiers has issued a memorandum on the subject of the period within which the French elections should take place. He condemns in strong terms the policy of the Ministry, which, he says, has deprived France of the chief organs of government while the Russo-Turkish struggle is going on in the East and a Clerical struggle in the West. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, the religious orders throughout France are prepared to make great pecuniary sacrifices to carry the Clerical candidates. £80,000, much of which comes out of the coffers of the orders, has already been furnished to the Conservative committees. The Republicans, on their side, are not sparing their pockets.

M. Bonnet-Duverdier, the President of the Paris Municipal Council, appealed against the sentence passed upon him of fifteen months' imprisonment for certain remarks he was alleged to have made against Marshal MacMahon at a meeting at St. Denis. He denied that he had ever called the Marshal a coward, or that he had ever thought him one. The report of the spies of what he said was altogether inaccurate. The Court, nevertheless, confirmed the sentence.

The editor of a Paris paper, the *Radical*, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1000f. for publishing a fictitious letter purporting to have been written by Marshal MacMahon; and the *Bien Public* has been fined 500f. for reproducing the letter.

M. Lafferrière, the well-known actor, died in Paris on Sunday, in his seventy-second year. M. Lafferrière, who for many years past has gone to St. Petersburg for the theatrical season, preserved his youthful appearance so well that he was able to take the part of *jeune premier* until within a week of his death, which was due to a cold caught while travelling to Paris.

A man in a blouse drove up the Rue Montmartre on Wednesday afternoon in an open cab, carrying a flag inscribed with the following inscriptions:—"Vive Napoléon Quatre!" "Vive l'Armée!" He and his cab were speedily removed by the police. The Paris papers throw doubts, as well they may, upon his sanity.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso and the Princess of Asturias, accompanied by the Ministers of Justice and Public Works, left Madrid on the 12th for the provinces of Asturias and Galicia.

The Budget law for the financial year 1877-8 having been passed by both Houses of the Cortes, and having received the Royal sanction, has been published in the *Official Gazette*.

AMERICA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Philadelphia says that the Government at Washington, becoming apprehensive about the Idaho Indian war, has authorised the enrolment of 500 volunteers for service against the Indians, who are evidently too much for the forces now in the field against them. General McDowell telegraphs that he has sent thither every soldier he could avail himself of. General Howard reports that he defeated a party of Idaho Indians on the 12th. Another telegram states that a band of Indians surprised a party of thirty-one Chinamen who were descending Clearwater in canoes, and killed thirty of them.

A statue of Shakespeare, ten feet high, modelled by Herr von Müller, has been cast at Munich for erection in a park at St. Louis.

CANADA.

Though the Orangemen at Montreal abandoned their projected procession on the 12th inst. they attended service in the Knox church on that day. Turbulent crowds assembled in the streets, and there was some rioting, the chief conflict arising from an attempt to take the Orange emblems from two women. The result was that about fifty shots were fired, Mr. Hackett being killed and two persons wounded, after which the crowd dispersed. Last Monday evening, after the funeral of Mr. Hackett, some of the Orangemen who had gone to Montreal to attend the funeral were leaving the city by the Wellington Bridge when a large and menacing crowd gathered on their passage, and some stragglers in the rear of the party of Orangemen were attacked by a number of ruffians armed with revolvers. Mr. Williams, an Orangeman, was shot dead, and Mr. Elliot, another Orangeman, dangerously wounded. The police prevented further violence.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

A telegram, via Madeira, from the Cape gives the result of the division in the Cape Parliament on the question of confidence in the Ministry raised by Mr. Sprigg, a supporter of Mr. Patterson, in the debate on the Budget. Mr. Sprigg had moved the adjournment of the Budget debate till the question of colonial defence was settled. Mr. Molteno, the Premier, treated the proposal as one of censure, and the telegraph now reports the victory of the Government by a large majority.

Nothing of importance is reported from the Transvaal.

CHINA.

The Government, at the request of Germany, have declared their willingness to open negotiations with the German and other interested Governments for the purpose of concerting the gradual abolition of the inland tolls and duties.

The arsenals at Foochow and Shanghai have almost stopped work from want of funds. General poverty is afflicting all departments of the Imperial and provincial Governments.

JAPAN.

We learn from Hong-Kong that severe fighting continues in Japan, and that some districts hitherto quiet have joined in the insurrection. Many thousand persons are said to have been killed since the commencement of the civil war.

The Imperial Japanese telegraph system is again in complete order, the cables in the Tsugar Strait having been successfully restored.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, C.M.G., late Governor of the West African Settlement, to be Governor of British Guiana.

The sudden death of Yakoob Beg, Emir of Kashgar, is announced. His death has a special significance at the present moment on account of the Chinese invasion of Kashgar. The deceased Emir had nominated Hakim Khan Tura as his successor; but he, having declined to accept the gift, has been succeeded by Kuli Beg, the eldest son of Yakoob Beg. The Chinese are now not only marching to attack a defeated army, but also a divided State. The late Emir was a descendant of one of the subject races of Khokand, and owed his success in life solely to his military achievements.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Liverpool closed on Monday. Financially it has been a success, the proceeds considerably exceeding those of last year. The aggregate attendance was about 140,000, including the purchasers of season tickets.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

St. Swithin cast a rainy cloud over Wimbledon-common last Sunday; and this moistest of saints has since then kept his memory green by sending down a few good showers; but the spirits of our sharpshooters, tented out in "Canvas Town," have not been damped, and so St. Swithin, relenting, put on a fair-weather smile for the benefit of our Volunteers in the middle of the week. Divine service was held in camp early on Sunday morning by the Rev. Mr. Kirkwood for the benefit of the Scots; and in the Umbrella Tent by the Rev. H. Villiers (of Addisham), who preached to a general congregation of Volunteers from the text, "And it came to pass, as they went on the way, a certain man said to him, 'Lord, I will follow Thee whithersoever thou goest.'"

Resuming our record of the highest scores made during the meeting of the National Rifle Association, we have first to mention the winners of the St. George's Challenge Vase and the Prince of Wales's Prizes, which were shot for yesterday week. There were 1946 entries for the St. George's Vase, the conditions for which were seven shots at 500 yards. The Challenge Vase, valued at £250, is held for the year by the battalion of which the winner is a member; the Dragon Cup, a gold jewel, and £25 in addition become the absolute property of the winner of the Vase. A silver jewel and £25 fall to the lot of the second shot, a bronze cross and £20 to the third, a miniature jewel and £10 to each of the next seven, and £400 is distributed in ninety other prizes varying from £8 to £2 each. Almost immediately after the opening of this contest it was reported that the highest possible score (35) had been made, a statement which was shortly afterwards verified when Colour-Sergeant Hyslop, of the 8th Ayr, was officially announced as having made seven bull's-eyes at 500 yards. The next highest score to Hyslop's was that of Private Angus Cameron, of the 3rd Lanark, a cousin of the world-renowned shot of the same name who was the dual winner of the Queen's Prize and the Caledonian Challenge Shield. Private Cameron scored 34, beginning with an inner and finishing with six successive bull's-eyes. Private Kimphorne, of the 5th Cornwall; Sergeant Goode, of the 10th Leicester, and Colour-Sergeant Ferguson, of the 1st Inverness, came next with 33 points each; and the scores being counted out in the usual manner, the bronze cross was taken by the Scotchman. Following these came seven scores of 32, twenty-two scores of 31, and thirty-five scores of 30 each; the remaining thirty-two prizes being taken by scores of 29 each, thus showing an improvement on the shooting of last year, when forty-nine scores of 29 each came in for prizes. The Prince of Wales's prizes consist of £200 given equally by his Royal Highness and the National Rifle Association, in £100 and a badge to the best shot, and £5 to each of the next twenty-seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards respectively with the Snider in any position. At the first stage the shooting was very good. At 500 yards Private Burgess, the winner of this prize in 1875 and of the silver medal last year, succeeded in putting on seven bull's-eyes, and going back to the 600 yards with 61 points. At the longer range, however, he only obtained 20, bringing his aggregate score to 81, a number which was tied by Sergeant M'Auslan, of Dumbarton, who was the winner of this prize last year, and Private Ross, of the Canadians. These ties were shot off on Saturday. M'Auslan, Ross, and Burgess each missed their first shot. At the second round M'Auslan scored a bull's-eye, and Burgess an inner, and in the third these two both made an outer, while the Canadian again missed. M'Auslan was therefore declared the winner of the St. George's Vase a second time. The money prizes, however, were divided by previous arrangement, M'Auslan taking a half, and the others a fourth each.

On Saturday last the China Challenge Cup, the National Challenge Trophy, and the Belgian Challenge Cup were likewise shot for. The shooting was good. One remarkable score deserves to be chronicled before we proceed to the principal competitions. The Ne Plus Ultra competition, which is determined by the number of bull's-eyes made out of seven shots at 1000 yards, resulted in a victory for Sergeant Ferguson (1st Inverness), who won the £25 with five bull's-eyes, while a gusty south wind swept across the range. For the China Challenge Cup (presented by our volunteers in China for annual competition among county teams) thirty-one shires entered, the conditions being that each county should be represented by ten men, who should have ten shots each, at 500 yards. Norfolk was the winner of the cup and of the added £25 prize, with a score of 391; Cheshire took the second prize of £15 with 366 points, and Lancashire came in for the £10 with 365. Edinburgh (the winner last year) scored 361. Ireland made a gallant fight with England for the National Challenge Trophy. This competition was at 200, 500, and 600 yards, and Captain Field, of the Hon. Artillery Company, was, as usual, leader of the English, while Captain Knox took charge of the Irish team. The following were the scores, and they will show that England won by 188 points:—

England.—300 yards, 509; 500 yards, 488; 600 yards, 429; total, 1426.
Ireland.—300 yards, 494; 500 yards, 445; 600 yards, 299; total, 1238.

The Belgian Challenge Cup, given by the Chasseurs Eclaireurs of Brussels, was for volley-firing by squads of ten, each squad representing a volunteer battalion, and for Saturday's competition some twenty teams were entered. The cup and £30 went to the 1st Norfolk, who scored 164; the second prize, of £20, to the 1st Norfolk, who made 161; the third prize, of £15, to the 1st Berks, 156; and the fourth prize, of £10, to the 3rd Lanark, 155. Sir Henry Halford won the Whitworth Prize with a score of 25. Captain Whitton, 21st Regiment, took the first prize in the Rifle St. Leger with 34 points, his rifle being a Henry. Lieutenant Fenton, 77th Foot, made 33 with a Rigby, and took the second prize; Captain Phillips, of the 26th, making the same total for third prize with a Metford. The principal Henry prize—a new patent match rifle, for the back position, of the value of £30—was won by Captain Pixley, Victoria Rifles.

On Monday the weather was so wet that the Lords and Commons' match was postponed until Thursday; but the hardy volunteers who had entered for the Albert Prizes did not flinch from the ranges. The Albert series were open to all comers; and the conditions were seven shots with any rifle at 200, 600, and 900 yards. The prizes consist of £400 given by the association, divided into forty-nine prizes, three at each range, and forty for the aggregates. The following were the principal prize-winners:—

ALBERT.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Private R. H. M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries	31	35	30	95
Prize of £15.				
Private E. Ross	32	29	34	95
Prize of £10.				
Private M. Boyd, 2nd Ayrshire	31	33	31	95
H. Dyas, I.R.A.	34	30	31	95
Quartermaster Cortis, 1st A.B. Sussex	31	35	29	95
Private Brodigan	29	32	32	93
Colour-Sergeant W. Ferguson	31	33	29	93
A. Trail	33	31	29	93
I. K. Millner, I.R.A.	29	31	33	92
Captain R. S. Starkie	29	29	33	91

For the Press prizes, on Monday, there were fifteen entries

by the representatives of metropolitan and provincial journals. The shooting took place (seven shots at 200 yards) whilst drizzling showers were falling and a strong wind was blowing. The first prize fell to Sergeant Hancock (*Standard*), 36th Middlesex, with a score of 28; Captain Pierce (*Liverpool Daily Post*), of the 15th Lancashire, taking the second prize with 27 points; Mr. Petrie (*Edinburgh Daily Review*), third, scoring 23 points. Mr. Caiger (*Volunteer Service Gazette*) scored 20, and four other gentlemen made 19 points each.

The "Sixty" who stood at the top of the tree in the first week's competition for the Queen's Prize practised with their Martini-Henry rifles on Monday; and in cheerless weather on Tuesday put it to the test "to win or lose it all." There was little rain (says the *Times*), but there was wind, and plenty of it; a fitful wind, too, the worst that can blow for riflemen, coming in hasty gusts, when it did come, right across the ranges. All things, therefore, considered, Jamieson's score may be accounted a very good one, and so keen a struggle was, perhaps, never witnessed before. Lieutenant Potts, 2nd Roxburgh Mounted Rifles, and Corporal Weston, 12th Surrey, led at the first range of 800 yards, with scores of 30 and 29 respectively. Close behind them came Sergeant McAuslan, 6th Dumbarton, and Burns, 19th Cornwall, with 28; while Major Pearce, winner in 1875, was accredited with but one point less, as also was Pattison, 3rd Lanark. The first two, however, went to pieces at the next range, while Pearce could add but 18 to his 27. McAuslan, however, held his own manfully, and brought his score up to 52, while Pattison passed his first score by two points, and went to the last—the 1000 yards range—with a good lead of 56. At this stage Jamieson had made but 45, and but few probably were prepared for the result. His score of 25 at the 1000 yards, however, brought him prominently into notice. Still, both Pattison and McAuslan were but one behind him, and the former had three and the latter one more shot to fire, so that Scotland was jubilant. Their joy, however, was of short duration, for their two champions could do no more, and Jamieson's 70 remained the highest score for 1877. A large and somewhat exuberant crowd accompanied him to await the final and necessary verdict of the Council, and, though "chaining" is now contrary to rule till the "last word" has been spoken, the police had hard work to keep the ground and make a path for the winner. The Duke of Cambridge, who was present, himself pinned the badge on, after Captain Thompson had verified the score, and then Jamieson was lawfully delivered up a not unwilling prey to the enthusiasm of his friends. Scotland and England may claim to divide the honours of the "Queen's Prize" for 1877, for Jamieson, the winner, though of a Lancashire corps, is a Scotchman by birth, and there were Scotch uniforms among those who, when the score had been verified, the rifle tested, and the anxiously-expected "all right" spoken, pressed forward for the honour of carrying the winner shoulder-high in triumph to his camp. Jamieson's score of 70 is less by three and four points respectively than the winning total of 1875 and 1876, when Pearce, of the 18th Devon, made 73, and Pullman, of South Middlesex, 74. It has been beaten even in the years when the highest possible score was only 84, instead of 105, as it now is, for, in 1869, Cameron, of the 6th Inverness, for the second time, won the great prize with 71 points, having three years previously been hailed the winner with 69. The following were the scores of the "Sixty" on Tuesday last:—

QUEEN'S PRIZE—SECOND STAGE.

Name and Rank.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	Total.
Private G. Jamieson, 15th Lancashire (250 Gold Medal and Gold Badge) ...	22	23	25	70
Sergeant W. Jolliffe, 1st Isle of Wight ...	26	21	22	69
Sergeant W. McAuslan, 6th Dumbarton ...	27	25	17	69
Corporal G. Pattison, 3rd Lanark ...	27	29	13	69
Sergeant H. Davis, 1st Notts ...	23	26	19	68
Sergeant Paton, 1st Lanark ...	24	20	20	64
Sergeant G. J. Parry, 6th Cheshire ...	24	15	24	63
Major Pearce, 18th Devon ...	27	18	15	60
Lieutenant Pott, Border Mounted ...	30	19	8	57
Private Hobbs, 2nd Middlesex ...	26	17	13	56
Private J. Fraser, 1st Inverness ...	16	21	18	55
Private W. M. Vesey, 1st Warwick ...	24	19	12	55
Private H. Young, 17th West York ...	20	20	14	54
Sergeant W. Bell, 1st West York ...	20	19	10	54
Lieutenant H. Bird, 2nd Middlesex ...	17	19	16	52
Private Cutting, 11th Middlesex ...	17	19	16	52
Sergeant Canham, 1st Norfolk ...	25	21	6	52
Private T. Culbert, 19th North York ...	15	16	20	51
Private McDougall, 1st London ...	26	18	7	51
Private Vincent, 10th Wilts ...	26	13	12	51
Corporal W. Thompson, 9th Lincoln ...	26	13	12	51
Sergeant Latham, 56th Cheshire ...	13	18	19	50
Corporal W. Keeling, 28th Stafford ...	19	23	8	50
Sergeant M'Gregor, 29th Lanark ...	11	17	20	48
Sergeant J. C. Clark, 1st Roxburgh ...	16	12	20	48
Sergeant J. A. Smith, 10th Surrey ...	15	15	17	47
Brigade Sergeant-Major Hoddson, 4th East York Artillery ...	22	4	20	46
Sergeant J. C. Edwards, 3rd Hereford ...	22	24	19	46
Private J. Currow, 1st Tower Hamlets ...	19	10	17	46
Lieut. Munday, Hon. Artillery Company ...	26	9	13	46
Corporal W. Weston, 12th Surrey ...	29	7	7	45
Captain J. Holmes, 6th Lancashire ...	24	18	3	45
Corporal G. Ferguson, 4th Cheshire ...	23	8	13	44
Private F. Peach, 26th Somerset ...	26	15	3	44
Sergeant W. Edward, 13th Stafford ...	20	4	19	43
Lieutenant H. W. Toller, 5th Leicester ...	12	21	9	42
Sergeant S. Harper, 9th Worcester ...	16	25	0	41
Private Rosenthal, 11th Middlesex ...	19	8	12	39
Lieutenant M. Blackwood, 1st Peebles ...	27	8	4	39
Lieutenant Sharp, 41st Middlesex ...	24	11	3	38
Quartermaster-Sergeant H. Mendum, 17th Somerset ...	22	9	6	37
Private Robertson, 3rd Forfar ...	14	23	0	37
Ensign Shives, St. John, N.B. ...	19	18	0	37
Private T. B. Burns, 19th Cornwall ...	28	15	3	36
Corporal J. Banks, 1st Beds ...	22	11	3	36
Corporal Betts, 1st Norfolk ...	19	15	2	36
Corporal Thackray, 20th Middlesex ...	20	7	8	35
Private D. Jones, 11th Glamorgan ...	18	15	2	35
Private G. E. Ewen, 2nd Middlesex ...	6	11	17	34
Private W. Attrill, 1st Isle of Wight ...	16	11	6	33
Sergeant C. A. Thurlow, 1st Suffolk ...	9	14	9	32
Corporal W. W. Jolliffe, 4th Isle of Wight ...	20	8	4	32
Corporal Mackintosh, 2nd North York ...	5	10	14	29
Private A. Lamb, 6th Roxburgh ...	15	2	11	28
Colour-Sergeant T. Grier, 8th Renfrew ...	21	7	0	28
Sergeant J. Mullineaux, 27th Lancashire ...	3	20	3	26
Sergeant T. Stokes, 17th Cheshire ...	2	16	0	18
Corporal J. Foster, 9th Lancashire ...	0	4	6	10
Private A. F. Humphry, 3rd Cambridge ...	21	10	Retired.	
Sergeant W. Cumming, 1st Dumfries ...	5	10	Retired.	

To the foregoing list, it will be only just to add the names of the twenty marksmen who tied at 79 in the First Stage of the competition, but only six of whom won the £12 prize and badge, and so came to be included in the distinguished "Sixty." The twenty were:—

Sergeant W. Edwards, 13th Staf.; Lieutenant J. H. Muir, 7th Renf.; Sergeant H. Davis, 1st Notts; Corporal J. Barnes, 5th Som.; Corporal W. Caldwell, 1st Renf.; Sergeant Hale, 18th Lincoln; Private J. Currow, 1st Tower Hamlets; Private Drake, 4th Sussex; Private H. Barnes, 26th Som.; Private W. Veiser, 1st War.; Sergeant Canham, 1st Nor.; Corporal W. Kay, 30th Staf.; Private G. Holdsworth, 1st W. York; Sergeant G. G. Latham, 56th Cheshire; Sergeant Moore, 1st Norfolk; Sergeant G. Page, 39th Middlesex; Private Mallett, 1st Notts; Colour-Sergeant Hill, 19th Lanark; Colour-Sergeant W. Whitehead, 10th Herts; Colour-Sergeant T. Baker, 1st Lincoln.

The first stage of the Army and Navy Cup was shot for on Tuesday. This cup is given by the Association as the prize for the best shot with the Martini-Henry at 200, 500, and 800 yards among the non-commissioned officers and privates of the

Army and the Royal Marines and the sailors of the Navy. To this cup is added the sum of £155, £10 of which goes, with the cup, to the winner. E. Hampton, able-bodied seaman of H.M.S. *Excellent*, proved first on Tuesday with scores of 30 and 34, at 200 and 500 yards; and was also victor in the second stage on Thursday. The conditions were then seven shots at 800 yards, and Hampton's score was 29 points; Private Howse, of the Marines, also made 29; but the bluejacket was, under the conditions, the winner. As soon as it was officially declared, the sailors hoisted him and marched off to their tents, preceded by a union jack.

The winner of the "Grand Aggregate" was known on Tuesday. The handsome prize given by the Canadian Rifle Association, together with £50 in money, will pass into the hands of Lance-Sergeant Paton, of the 1st Lanark. The winner of this prize is he who has made the highest aggregate score in shooting for the first stage of the Queen's Prize, the St. George's Vase, the Martin's Cup, the Alexandra, the Alfred, and the two stages of the Windmills. Paton's total in all these competitions is 275. The visit of the Duke of Cambridge to the Camp on Tuesday was the occasion of an agreeable and interesting little ceremony in connection with the Canadian Shield. His Royal Highness, attended by Colonel Marshall, arrived at the Canadian Camp at five o'clock, where Colonel Gzowski, President of the Canadian Association, was in waiting to receive him. Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Council, with Lady Wharncliffe, was also there, and most of the officers of the Executive Staff, while among the visitors was Lord Carnarvon, with many others, ladies and gentlemen. All the Volunteers of the Dominion at Wimbledon were drawn up in their camp, and inspected by his Royal Highness. In a well-worded speech, Colonel Gzowski handed over the Shield to the charge of the English Association, and the Duke and Lord Carnarvon both spoke in answer. Lord Wharncliffe then called for three cheers for the Canadians, which were promptly and enthusiastically given, and the Shield was then borne in triumph, preceded by the band, to the exhibition tent.

The Donegall Cup, shot for by twelve soldiers and twelve volunteers, with Martini-Henry rifles, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, was won on Wednesday by the dozen riflemen representing the "Reserved Forces," the total scores being 947 for the volunteers, and 912 for the regulars. We append the official return:—

THE DONEGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Captain Hoskins, 77th Foot ...	30	32	28	90
Lieutenant Godsil, 52nd Foot ...	29	30	28	87
Lieutenant O'Gorman, 2-10th Foot ...	23	29	29	79
Lieutenant St. Clair, 91st Foot ...	30	20	27	77
Captain Browne, 21st Foot ...	25	23	23	76
Captain Mills, 91st Foot ...	26	29	21	76
Captain Salmond, 21st Foot ...	25	29	21	75
Lieutenant Riddle, 96th Foot ...	28	27	19	74
Lieutenant Fenton, 77th Foot ...	28	23	22	73
Lieutenant Meehan, 26th Foot ...	27	28	16	71
Quartermaster-Sergeant Clary, Staff ...	18	27	22	67
Captain Phillips, 26th Foot ...	30	23	14	67

VOLUNTEERS.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Private Caldwell, 6th Renfrewshire ...	25	31	27	84
Major Waller, St. George's ...	28	29	27	84
Lieutenant Menzies, 9th Edinburgh R.V. ...	29	24	30	83
Private Humphrey, Cambridge University ...	30	25	27	82
Sergeant Rae, 31st Lanarkshire ...	25	31	28	82
Sergeant Pullman, South Middlesex ...	29	30	23	82
Private Doe, Victorians ...	29	28	23	80
Captain Burt, 1st Warwickshire ...	23	29	27	79
Lieutenant Ward ...	26	27	26	79
Major Pearce, 18th Devonshire ...	28	29	18	75
Sergeant M'Isaac, 1st Bute ...	27	21	21	69
Lieutenant Indus, 7th Cumberland ...	26	21	21	68

For the Albert prize, second stage, which is restricted to the winners in the first stage, fifteen shots at 1000 yards with any rifle, the prize being £100, given by the association, a tie was made on Wednesday by Sir H. Halford and Lieutenant Moser, of the 3rd Westmorland, who scored 57 points each. Last year the prize was won by Quartermaster Cortis, S.M., of the 1st Sussex, with 68 points. The falling off in the scores to-day must be attributed in a large measure to the shifty nature of the wind, which was very trying at the long ranges. The tie was shot off in the evening. Sir H. Halford led off, making a magpie. Lieutenant Moser followed with a bull's-eye. In the next round Sir Henry obtained an inner, his opponent securing another bull's-eye, bringing the scores up to 7 and 10. With his third shot Sir Henry made a magpie. Lieutenant Moser then took a steady aim, only requiring to hit the target to win; he was, however, fortunate enough to put up another bull's-eye, thus winning easily. The Public Schools' Veterans match resulted as follows:—Eton, 203; Marlborough, 191; Charterhouse, 181; Winchester, 177; Cheltenham, 163; Harrow, 163; Rugby, 156; Derby, 150.

On Thursday the Elcho Shield, Chancellor's Plate (Oxford v. Cambridge), and Kolapore Trophy were shot for, and the Lords and Commons and Public Schools' matches were decided. Harking back a little, we may here repair an omission by recording the result of a competition similar to the Public Schools' match. This new contest was open to all schools save the recognised Public Schools, and took place last Tuesday, with the following result:—

VOLUNTEER CADET CORPS MATCH.

Challenge Trophy.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Aggregate.
"Felstead" ...	50	34	84
"2nd Surrey" ...	45	36	81
Dulwich, 1st Squad ...	40	36	76
1st London, 1st Squad ...	38	37	75
"Glen Almond" ...	51	23	74
1st London, 3rd Squad ...	40	28	68
Dulwich, 2nd Squad ...	39	18	57
1st London, 2nd Squad ...	25	6	31

The Elcho Shield was won by Ireland with 1568 points as the aggregate of the several ranges; England was second, with a total of 1464; and Scotland last, with 1439, having been passed by England in the seventh round at the 1000 yards' range. Oxford won the Chancellor's Plate with 537 points, Cambridge making 533. Lamb, of Cheltenham, won the Spencer Cup. The Kolapore Challenge Cup was won by the home team, beating the Canadian by 22 points; the aggregate scores at the three ranges being—Mother Country, 608; Colonies, 586. The Lords and Commons match was won by the Lords, with 29 points to spare. Total scores:—Lords, 404; Commons, 375. Earl Waldegrave made only 35 points at 200 yards, but at 500 yards he made eight consecutive bull's-eyes, finishing with 47. Cheltenham won the Schools' match, after a grand struggle, their score being 393, against 392 by Eton, and 391 by Harrow.

The Duke of Cambridge, as President of the National Rifle Association, will distribute the prizes at Wimbledon this (Saturday) afternoon; and the meeting will be brought to a close with a series of athletic sports, in which both Volunteers and Regulars will take part.

Welsh literature and the Eisteddfod have lost one of their brightest ornaments in the person of Mynyddog, whose death, on the 14th inst., is announced. He was the author of several volumes of poetry, and wrote many popular ballads, which are set to music by Brinley Richards and John Thomas. But he was best known as a conductor of the Eisteddfod meetings.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The whole of the arrangements for the approaching meeting of the British Association at Plymouth have been settled. The business will begin on Wednesday evening, Aug. 15, when the late president, Professor Andrews, F.R.S., will resign the chair; and the president elect, Professor Allen Thomson, F.R.S., will deliver his inaugural address.

The sectional business will begin on the following day, and be continued until Tuesday, the 21st. The presidents of the various sections are—Mathematical and Physical Science, Professor Foster, F.R.S.; Chemical, Mr. Abel, F.R.S.; Geological, Mr. Pengelly, F.R.S.; Biological, Department of Zoology and Botany, Dr. Gwynn Jeffreys, F.R.S.; Department of Anatomy and Physiology, Professor Macalister; Department of Anthropology, Sir Walter Elliott; Geographical, Admiral Ommaney, F.R.S.; Economical and Statistical, Earl Fortescue; Mechanical Science, Mr. Edward Woods, C.E.

The vice-presidents are the Earl of Mount-Edgcombe, Lord Blackford, Mr. Spottiswoode, F.R.S.; Mr. W. Froude, F.R.S.; and Mr. Spence Bate, F.R.S.

There will be two evening lectures during the meeting—one on Friday, Aug. 17, by Professor Warrington Smyth, F.R.S., on the Physical Phenomena Connected with the Mines of Cornwall and Devon; and one on Monday, Aug. 20, by Professor Odling, F.R.S., on the new element, Gallium.

On the evenings of the 16th and 21st there will be soirées, and excursions will take place on the 18th and 23rd.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Middlesex Archaeological Society held their annual general meeting last Monday at their rooms, St. Martin's-place. Mr. Alfred White, F.S.A., who was in the chair, congratulated the society on its increase of members and financial prosperity. He then announced the important papers that were being published in the Society's *Transactions*. The thanks of the society were given to their two retiring secretaries, Messrs. E. W. Brabrook, F.S.A., and John E. Price, F.S.A., for their seven years of hard-work, zeal, and activity. The post was accepted by Mr. George H. Birch, F.S.A. The chairman stated that the summer excursion will take place in the south-east portion of the county; and that the society's collection will be enriched by a bequest of books and drawings from the library of the late Mr. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A.

At the usual monthly meeting of the council of the Surrey Archaeological Society, in Danes Inn, on Wednesday afternoon, an excursion to different places in Horley and Burstow was fixed to take place on Monday, the 30th inst., under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Daniel Tyssen, F.S.A.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

The Bishop of London on Monday distributed the prizes awarded for the past year by the Medical and Surgical College connected with St. Thomas's Hospital. Besides the ordinary prizes, amounting in value to £200, the following scholarships were conferred:—Two entrance science scholarships, the one of £60, which was awarded to R. J. Williamson, Ripon, and the other of £40, won by H. N. Holberton, Hampton, Middlesex; the William Tite scholarship of £30, assigned to W. A. Duncan, Manchester; the College scholarship, 40 guineas a year for two years, which was carried off by A. Newsholme, Bradford; lastly, the Musgrove scholarship of the same value, won with great distinction along with the College prize of £20, by S. J. Taylor, Grantham, whose papers, the Dean, Dr. Ord, in introducing him to the Bishop, said had been pronounced by Dr. Murchison, Examiner in the University of London, the best set of medical papers he had ever seen. The first Solly medal with prize £15, fell to W. H. Battle, Lincoln, and the second, with £5 prize, to C. W. De Lacey Evans, Bangor. The Cheselden and Mead Medallists were H. U. Smith, Reading, and G. B. Longstaff, Wandsworth. Lastly, the Treasurer's gold medal for general proficiency and good conduct, was given, amidst enthusiastic applause, to C. E. Sheppard, of Kensington.

On Wednesday the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the medical students of the London Hospital Medical College. The successful students were presented by Dr. Langdon Down, and the chief prize-winners were Mr. A. H. S. Lucas, B.A., and Mr. Lloyd Francis, B.A., who had won the entrance scholarships of £60 and £40; Mr. F. G. Stonham and Mr. J. Hutchinson, who had won the Buxton scholarships of £30 and £20; Mr. A. Higgs, Mr. A. S. R. Oxley, Mr. J. T. Fox, Mr. J. W. Lawton, and Mr. A. Bennett.

The Roscommon Grand Jury have awarded £4000 compensation to the widow and family of Mr. Young, the magistrate, who was shot dead some time since.

Sir W. Stephenson, who has been more than half a century in the public service, has retired on an allowance of £2000 per annum, having vacated the post of chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Mr. Walter, M.P., opened an art loan exhibition at Wokingham on Wednesday, and in the course of his address spoke of the advantages of such a collection in educating the tastes of the working classes.

Upon appeal the Judges have decided against the claim of Colonel Dawkins to be entitled to a share in the castle and estates of the Pennant family in Carnarvonshire, of which Lord Penrhyn is the present head.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday Sir Charles Reed said that he had received a letter from Mr. Mark Wilks inclosing, on behalf of several personal friends, a cheque for £150 as a contribution to the scholarship funds of the board. The letter was referred to the school-management committee. The annual drill inspection of boys attending the board schools took place in Regent's Park on Thursday afternoon, when about 10,000 boys were officially inspected by Sir Charles Reed.

A petition, signed by upwards of forty thousand persons, has been presented to the Queen against the recent decisions of the Judicial Committee, which the petitioners allege have altered the written law of the Church. They add that they cannot in conscience accept such an arbitrary reversal of the plain directions in the Prayer Book any more than they can recognise the authority of the Committee in spiritual matters. They pray the Crown to take such steps as may prevent congregations being disturbed by any attempt to enforce these decisions, and that all such questions may be settled by the Convocations of the Church.—A number of representative clergymen and laymen have also signed a declaration, in which they recommend submission to the discretion of the Ordinary in regard to the points of ritual touched by the judgment.



THE WAR: BATTLE OF TAGHIR.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY IN ASIA.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

The placid stream of affairs in the Upper Chamber has scarcely been ruffled, save by the introduction of a religious current yesterday week. Then a ripple of debate ran three hours on the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Bill, apropos of an amendment moved by Earl Granville to clause 15. The effect of the noble Earl's amendment (worded with a circumlocution of which he is rarely guilty) would have been simply to prevent the Commissioners from reimposing the obligations "referred to in the third section of the Universities Tests Act, 1871." The Marquis of Salisbury based his objections on the fact that the bill placed every confidence in the Commissioners, who might well be trusted in this matter as in others. Lords Morley, Carlingford, Carnarvon, and Cardwell, and the Bishops of London and Oxford took part in the discussion that ensued. Eventually, Earl Granville's amendment was negatived by 103 to 69 votes; and, the remaining clauses having been agreed to without division, a few other bills were advanced a stage.

Lord Orammore and Browne, on Monday last, felt it incumbent upon him to raise a debate on the statistics of crime in Ireland. In his opinion they showed an increase of crime, and when crime cropped up in particular localities Government ought to enforce measures of suppression by the application of the Westmeath Act, or some such special powers, to the affected districts. The Duke of Marlborough showed, however, that on the whole crime was lessening in Ireland; and, the Lord Lieutenant's authoritative statements having been supported by Lord O'Hagan and Lord Carlingford, the matter dropped.

Less than an hour on Tuesday sufficed to settle the questions and transact the formal business before the House. The Consolidated Fund Bill was read the first time; Lord Redesdale entered a fresh protest against the new clauses for the protection of postal telegraphs; the Enclosure Bill passed through Committee; the Scottish Registered Writs Bill was read the second time; and the Lord Chancellor assured Lord O'Hagan that the revision of Irish statutes would not be lost sight of by the Government.

On Thursday the Earl of Beaconsfield desired to make some observations upon a resolution of the House of Commons amounting to a censure upon the conduct of the Government in respect to a recent public appointment. He had always vindicated the rights and privileges of Parliament, but had never maintained that the resolutions of a committee were infallible, feeling that, if they were so regarded, the effect would be to destroy the responsibility of Ministers. The report of the Committee on the Stationery Department was entitled to the greatest respect, and many of their suggestions had been adopted with public advantage; but he could not agree with them that it would be expedient or possible to appoint a gentleman with technical knowledge to the office of Controller of that department. A successful stationer would not be tempted by a salary of £1000 a year; and the appointment of an unsuccessful tradesman would scarcely conduce to the public interests. But technical knowledge in the three chief branches into which the duties of the department were divided was already amply provided for by means of a permanent staff of experts. The great saving that had been effected in the department had been referred to as a proof of the advantage of technical knowledge, but the fact was that those improvements were due not to Mr. W. H. Smith, but to Mr. Rowland Wynne, who was a country gentleman. The general administration of the Stationery Department not having been very satisfactory, it was thought desirable that new blood should be infused into it; and it was made known in official circles that any man of distinguished abilities and competent to cope with the difficulties of such a post would have his claims favourably considered. Six names were placed before him, and that of M. Pigott was selected after a very full inquiry, without any application by that gentleman or by any friend on his behalf. It was true that the father of Mr. Pigott was thirty years ago Vicar of Hughenden, but he left for a better living soon after the commencement of his (Lord Beaconsfield's) connection with the county, and after registering his vote against him. He had no personal acquaintance with the son, whose appointment had been made from the purest motives, and was actuated by the desire to advance the public interests. Their Lordships would therefore scarcely be surprised when he said that he could not feel himself justified in accepting the resignation which Mr. Pigott had placed in his hands. Earl Granville regarded Parliamentary criticism upon Ministerial patronage as one of the greatest safeguards for good government. The explanation which the noble Lord had thought proper to make was entirely a matter for the consideration of the House. Lord Penzance, the Earl of Northbrook, and Lord Cardwell testified to Mr. Pigott's ability and general qualifications. The subject then dropped. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Bill, the Inclosure Bill, the Public Works Loans Bill, and the Companies' Acts Amendment Bill were read the third time and passed. Lord Stratheden having moved for papers in respect to the progress of the war in the East, a discussion ensued, in which Lord Stanley of Alderley and other noble Lords took part. Lord Derby, in reply to some of the statements made, observed that the time had not yet arrived for the intervention of England as a peacemaker. When the belligerents were exhausted, and an opportunity for an arrangement presented itself, the efforts of England would not be wanting in order to effect a settlement of matters. No explanation had been given by her Majesty's Government for sending our fleet to Besika Bay, simply because none was ever demanded. Earl Granville deprecated the feeling of hostility towards Russia which was manifested by a party in this country. The motion being withdrawn, their Lordships adjourned.

COMMONS.

The question of prisons has in all conscience occupied enough time this Session. But still the subject has a fascination for Mr. Parnell, who would almost seem to have extended his constituency to our convict establishments. At any rate, yesterday week, this resolute Home Ruler moved that it was desirable that facilities should be given for the independent inspection of prisons. Mr. Whalley coincided with Mr. Parnell. But Mr. Cross could vouch from personal experience—as a voluntary visitor, *bien entendu*—that our prisons were well managed. The Home Secretary could not, therefore, give his sanction to the motion (which was subsequently withdrawn), but promised that the subject should be considered during the recess. In Committee of Supply several votes were agreed to; and, ere the sitting closed, Mr. Cross informed the House that a Committee, consisting of Mr. Walpole, Mr. Forster, Mr. R. Gurney, Mr. Walter, and Dr. Liddell, had been nominated to inquire not only into the cause of the suicide of the Bluecoat boy, William Gibbs, but also into the general management of Christ's Hospital.

On Monday Mr. Egerton informed Sir John Hay that Admiral Sir James Hope, Mr. George Rendall, Mr. Froude, and Mr. Woolley would form the Committee to report as to the stability of H.M.S. Inflexible. Replying to Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Egerton said that the engagement between H.M.S.

Shah and the Huascar (of which we are this week enabled to give an Engraving) was still under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown. The most engrossing topic was Mr. John Holms's motion to the effect that "the recent appointment of Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office is calculated to diminish the usefulness and influence of Select Committees of this House, and to discourage the interest and zeal of officials employed in the public departments of the State." Mr. Holms implied that the appointment to this office of Mr. Pigott, a War Office clerk, could only be accounted for by the fact that he was the son of the Vicar of Hughenden, who had rendered valuable assistance to the Prime Minister in the county he had long represented. Mr. Mellor seconded the motion, and Mr. A. Brown supported it, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the appointment on the plea that the Premier had selected the man he thought fittest for the post. Mr. Childers and Mr. Mitchell Henry having sent their arrows into Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Hardy flew to the rescue, and endeavoured to rob them of their sting. The list of malcontents was lengthened by Mr. Watkin Williams, Sir George Balfour, Mr. Mundella, and Sir Rainald Knightley. Mr. Bates alone being faithful among the faithless found in the rank and file of the Conservatives. On a division, Mr. Holms's motion was carried, amid loud cheers, by a majority of four—156 against 152. Ere the House could get into Committee of Supply, Mr. Chamberlain drew from Lord Sandon a promise that the Government would carefully consider the rational suggestion made by the hon. member for Birmingham that public expenditure for national museums of art and science should not be confined to London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; and Mr. Cross made it plain to Sir William Harcourt that, as his common sense is being brought to bear upon the subject of the lengthened detention of prisoners before trial, there is a probability of the grievance being removed. A host of votes then received sanction, to the gratification of Mr. W. H. Smith; and the Consolidated Fund Bill for £20,000,000 was read the third time.

Questions of the usual multifarious character—comprising the composition of the Inflexible Committee, the Right of Search by Turkish Ironclads in the Black Sea, the effective nature of the blockade by Turkey of the Russian coast, Sunday Closing in Ireland, the Crossing of the Balkans by the Russians—were on Tuesday answered from the Ministerial Bench. Several votes were agreed to in Committee of Supply, Mr. Bright remarking on the vote for the Fiji Islands that there seemed to have been great severity shown to the natives during the late war. The particular crime of these savages was that they ate some prisoners, said Mr. Bright, adding, amid much laughter, "Well, that is merely the habit of the country." The Fiji vote was ultimately postponed.

Liquor was the subject which inspired the House—in debate—all Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Callan, who owned the soft impeachment of having used a little "gentle persuasion" in the lobby to dissuade hon. members from making a House, strove to prevent Mr. Sullivan's measure from coming on by raising a point of order. This question settled, a stream of Hibernian loquacity thoroughly drenched Mr. Sullivan's Intoxicating Liquors Bill for closing Irish public-houses at seven on Saturday evenings. Early in the day though it was, Major O'Gorman grew quite poetical. The Major's prose is never prosy; but on this occasion, emulating Mr. Silas Wegg, he dropped into poetry, accused the hon. member for Louth of being in too great a hurry to get into "The Valley of Jehoshaphat," and advised him to be content with the world as it is, raising laughter as he continued:—

You may rail at this life; but from the hour I began it
I've found it a life of enjoyment and bliss;
And until you can find me some happier planet,
More full of enjoyment, I'll content me with this.

As for those chilly orbs on the verge of creation—

He supposed that meant Londonderry and Drogheda (Much laughter)—

Where sunshine and smiles must be equally rare,
If they want a supply of cold hearts for that station,
Heaven knows we have plenty on earth we could spare.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, whose genius cannot be said to be cast in a poetical mould, likewise opposed the bill, which was eventually rejected without a division. Athirst for yet more fluid matter, Mr. Cowen moved his measure for transferring the granting of publicans' licenses from the present licensing justices to a board of ratepayers. But the hon. member's measure was dashed to the ground. He was placed in a minority of 48—133 against 85.

Mr. Bourke, in reply to questions from Mr. R. Power and Mr. Goddard, on Thursday, stated that reports in reference to the alleged cruelties and tortures inflicted by the Russians and the Bulgarian Christians upon non-combatant Turks had been telegraphed to her Majesty's Government by our own Consuls, as also by the Turkish Government. These reports would be embodied in special papers, as in the case of the Bosnia and Herzegovina outrages, and the House would then be able to judge of them and of the amount of authenticity attaching to them. In reference to the new superintendent's lodge in Hyde Park, Mr. W. H. Smith, replying to Mr. Rylands, stated that it had been built at the expense of Mr. Albert Grant in consideration of the Government having allowed him to take down an unsightly wall opposite his house at Kensington. The operation had entailed no charge upon the Government. To a question from Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Bourke informed the House that the British Commissioner had reported that four vessels filled with stores had been sunk by the Russians, at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, in consequence of which, only a depth of four feet of water had been left for the navigation of the river there. On our Ambassador at St. Petersburg learning the fact, he expressed a hope that measures would be taken by the Russian Government to prevent the destruction of the navigation of the Danube, and our Commissioner had been authorised to join in any protest which the other Commissioners might consider it desirable to make on the subject. The Marquis of Hartington asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it would be convenient for him to make a statement with regard to the progress of public business—the measures which it might become necessary to abandon, and the probable period at which the Session might be brought to a conclusion. The noble Lord disclaimed any present intention of reviewing the conduct or proceedings of her Majesty's Government before the close of the Session. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of a detailed statement, stated that the Government proposed to abandon for the present the Valuations Bills for England and Ireland, the Patent for Inventions Bill, the Bishops' Bill, and the Poor Law (Scotland) Bill. They intended to proceed with the Irish Judiciary Bill, the South Africa Bill, the Irish and Scotch Prisons Bills, the County Courts (Ireland) Bill, the Summary Jurisdiction Bill, and the Sheriffs Court (Scotland) Bill. They also hoped to be able to proceed with the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and the Factories and Workshops Bills. They should ask for the Tuesdays and Wednesdays during the remainder of the Session. Next Thursday would be placed at the service of Mr. Butt for the

consideration of the Irish University Bill. With regard to the probable day for the closing of the Session, the right hon. gentleman added that, if the remaining votes in Supply were agreed to within a reasonable period, he hoped they might be able to finish their labours somewhere about Aug. 12. The Marquis of Hartington thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken rather a too sanguine view of the situation, and suggested the withdrawal of the Factories and Workshops Bill. The House having resumed the consideration of the Irish Judiciary Bill in Committee, that subject occupied their attention during the remainder of the night.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bodington, H. J., to be Rector of Suffield, Norfolk.
Bowen, David; Vicar of Moncton, Pembroke.
Cloquet, Robert Louis Saurin; Vicar of St. Benedict's, Norwich.
Coddington, Charles William; Vicar of St. Mary's, Pembroke.
Hodson, James Stephen; Rector of South Luffenham, Rutland.
Hume, Abraham; Rector of Wortham, Suffolk.
Irwin, A. J. E.; Vicar of All Saints', Woodlesford, Leeds.
Kelly, James Butler; Perpetual Curate of Kirkby.
Koppel, George; Vicar of New Buckenham, Norfolk.
Leigh, the Hon. E.; Vicar of Leamington.
Lloyd, Thomas Richard; Curate of Eglwysnewydd, Cardiganshire.
Lush, Alfred; Vicar of Lee.
May, E. H.; Vicar of Edale, Derbyshire.
Mellody, Thomas; Vicar of Cullingworth.
Miles, Henry; Vicar of Llanwrtyd; Rector of Llanstinan, Pembrokeshire.
Morris, D. W.; Rector of Hasgurd and Vicar of St. Ishmael's, Pembroke.
Rogers, Robert; Vicar of Hyston-cum-Roxton (alias Roxham), Norfolk.
Sinnott, John; Rector of Penboyr, Carmarthenshire.
Snell, Henry Welsford; Vicar of Mendlesham, Suffolk.
Thompson, Ezra; Vicar of Knutton, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
Trotter, Mowbray; Rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester.
Williams, David Edward; Vicar of St. Michael's, Pembroke.
Wilson, Thomas Holt; Vicar of Great Plumstead, Norfolk.

The appointment of the Rev. Rowley Hill, M.A., to the bishopric of Sodor and Man is gazetted.

The Bishop Suffragan of Nottingham has announced his intention of resigning at Christmas.

The festival service of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held in the nave of Rochester Cathedral on Sunday evening last.

A testimonial, consisting of a piano, value £100, has been presented to the Rev. J. C. Ridsdale by the parishioners of St. Peter's, Folkestone, with an address expressing deep sympathy with him.

On the 12th inst. the Choral Association of the Rural Deaneries of North Elvel, Melnydd-Ultra, and Sub-Ithon held their choral Festival in Christ Church, Llandrindod. The total number of choristers was over 200, who had been carefully prepared by the Rev. W. E. Pierce, Vicar of Llanwrthwl.

The three sermons, "Household Words," to the Household cavalry, preached by the Rev. Arthur Robins, at Windsor, to the 1st Life Guards, the 2nd Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards, now republished, have been dedicated to her Majesty by special permission.

The church of Middleton Malzor, or Milton, Northamptonshire, which had been under restoration for a year, was reopened on the 11th inst. In 1874 the Rector (the Rev. J. Brown) expended £667 upon the church, and subscribed £300 towards the renovation of the rest of the church. A sum of £2800 has now been laid out, with good effect, upon the edifice.

The foundation-stone of Holy Trinity Church, Harrowgreen, near Leytonstone, was laid on the 4th inst. by Miss Brady. Sir A. Brady, the Rev. T. Scott, and Colonel Makins afterwards addressed the meeting, the fact that the seats in the new church were to be quite free being a subject of favourable comment. The new church will be in the Early English style of architecture, and will accommodate about 760 persons.

St. Mary Aldermary, situated in Queen Victoria-street, after having been thoroughly restored and handsomely decorated and refitted, under the direction of Mr. Charles Innes, at a cost of upwards of £10,000, was on Tuesday reopened with the usual religious ceremony. The Lord Mayor and other civic dignitaries were present in state. Several of the City companies have presented very fine stained-glass windows; and a stone reredos, also a gift, has been erected.

Last Saturday the chancel of St. James's, Moor Park, Fulham-road, which has been erected from designs of Mr. E. Christian, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The ceiling is of a light blue colour, bespangled with stars, and the windows have been filled in with stained glass. Four altar lights of choice designs have been placed in conspicuous positions. The organ, which formerly occupied a niche in a side gallery, has been brought down to a corner of the chancel. The chancel was begun upwards of two years ago, and has been erected at an expense of £1600. Of this sum the Incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Denny, has contributed £400.

The Incorporated Church-Building Society held its usual monthly meeting on Monday last, at the society's house, No. 7, Whitehall. This is the last meeting for the present session; the next will be in November. Earl Powis was in the chair. Grants of money amounting to £3224 were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Bear Park, in the parish of St. Oswald's, Durham; Harlesden, All Souls', Middlesex; Hugglescote, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Kensal-green, St. Jude, Middlesex; Loughborough, Holy Trinity; Mapperley, St. Jude, in the parish of St. Ann's, Nottingham; Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. Matthew; Ponder's End, in the parish of St. James, Enfield, Middlesex; and Old Ford, St. Paul, in the parish of Bow, Middlesex. Rebuilding the churches at Cricksea, near Maldon, Essex; Newland, St. Lawrence, near Maldon, Essex; Southampton, St. Mary; and (on a new site) Upton-on-Severn, near Worcester. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Aston, near Ludlow; Bardney, near Lincoln; Constantine, near Penryn; Exeter, St. James's; Good Easter, near Chelmsford; Goxhill, near Hull; Holyhead, St. Cybi; Mariansleigh, near South Molton, Devon; Market Rasen, Lincoln; Rothley, near Loughborough; St. Ippolyts, near Hitchin, Herts; Stalbridge, near Blandford; Tilston, near Malpas, Chester; Upleadon, near Newton, Gloucester; and Whitestanton, near Chard, Somerset. Under urgent circumstances the grant formerly made towards reseating and restoring the church at Felstead, near Chelmsford, was increased. Grants were also made from the Special School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Claverham, in the parish of Yatton, Somerset; Nanpean, near Grampound-road, Cornwall; and Offerton, near Stockport. The balance of £33 left after the last meeting, together with what has been received since, has now been voted away, and the Mission Church Fund is consequently exhausted.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Vice-Chancellor has issued the following award of the examiners for the Craven Scholarships:—A. Milner, Fellow of New College, and Francis P. Simpson, late of Balliol College, equal. Proxime accessit, Thomas Herbert Warren, late scholar of Balliol College.

LONDON.

The Senate have by a considerable majority decided in favour of admitting women to degrees in the other Faculties, as well as in the Faculty of Medicine.

The following is a list of the candidates who obtained exhibitions and prizes, or marks qualifying for prizes, at the late matriculation examination:—

Robert Alfred Herman, King Edward's School, Bath, exhibition of £30 per annum for two years; John Stevenson, Manchester Grammar School and Owens College, exhibition of £20 per annum for two years; John Henry Roskill, Owens College, exhibition of £15 per annum for two years; Albin Eggenschwiler, private study, disqualified by age for first prize; Percy Faraday Frankland, Royal School of Mines, prize of £10; Frank Septimus Hughes, Liverpool Institute, prize of £5; Robert Samuel Heath, Clifton College, prize of £5. The following obtained the number of marks qualifying for a prize:—Marmaduke Wetherell, New College, Eastbourne; Augustus Diamond, Bristol Grammar School, and Flounders College; Thomas Crossley Eastwood, Greenheys Collegiate School, and Owens; George Ezra Halstead, Wesley College, Sheffield; William Joseph Arnot, private study and tuition; William Dobinson, Halliburton, University College School; Sidney Worthington, Clifton College; Joe Thornton, Almondsbury Grammar School and Owens College; Oliver Goodwin, King Edward's School, Birmingham, and private study; Maurice Dear Blunt, University College School and private study, and Charles Raymond Barker, Stonyhurst College (equal); William Morley Smith, New College, Eastbourne; Samuel Alexander Sketcheley, private study and tuition; David Lewis Harris, Normal College, Swansea; and Arthur H. Fish, Owens College.

Professor Lister has resigned the chair of Clinical Surgery in Edinburgh University.

The Rev. Dr. Christie, minister of Kilkenny, has been appointed to the chair of Church History in the University of Aberdeen.

Mr. Froude has retired from the contest for the rectorship of Glasgow University. In a letter to the president of the Independent Club Mr. Froude explains that he has taken this step in consequence of Sir Stafford Northcote's candidature, which he looks upon as a challenge to the University to express its opinion on the great questions of the day. Under these circumstances Mr. Froude feels that he could not be instrumental in diminishing even by a single vote the majority by which he trusts the University will signify its approbation of Mr. Gladstone's conduct.

Lord Aberdare on Wednesday introduced to the Lord President of the Council a deputation which presented a memorial asking the Government to make an annual grant of not less than £2500 towards the maintenance of the University College of Wales, and also a grant of not less than £5000 towards the completion of the college building. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon promised to consult his colleagues upon the matter.

The following boys have been elected scholars and exhibitors at Winchester College:—Buchanan, Pell, Shirley (exhibitor), MacLagan, Bartlett, Weatherhead, Pike, Binney, Norris, Mackenzie, Booker, Montagu, Edgar, Haselfoot, Stockdale (exhibitor), Mead.

The friends of the late Mr. James Mure, whose name has been so long familiar at Westminster, have collected nearly £1400 as a memorial to him, which they intend to apply to the foundation of a scholarship to bear his name, and to be annually awarded by examination at the school, somewhat like the Newcastle Scholarship at Eton.

At St. Paul's School, foundation scholarships have been awarded to Dunstan, Bedford Grammar School; May, King's College School; Greenfield, Colfe's Grammar School; Coleman, Mr. Stevens, Camden-road; Pope, Priory House School. Wednesday was "Apposition Day" at this school, which is now open to all comers, the foundationers entering by competition instead of by nomination, as formerly. It is understood that the school is to be removed to Kensington, a suitable site having been procured near the Addison-road. The chief prizes were taken by J. M. Schulhof for Greek and Latin verse, the Truro prize for an English essay, and the Sleath prize for Latin essay. He also takes the first classical exhibition of £100 a year, and a classical exhibition at Trinity College, Cambridge. The prize for English verse was taken by W. J. Simpson. The second classical exhibition of £80 a year was awarded to Kieser. The Keen's Scholarship of £30 for one year goes to Glaisher as the best mathematician, that young gentleman taking the £80 mathematical exhibition. At the conclusion of the speeches, Mr. Walker took that opportunity, the first since his appointment to the high mastership, to express his thanks to the governors, and his deep sense of the responsibility devolving upon him; and he assured them that, if industry and zeal would secure that end, the dignity and honour of Dean Colet's ancient foundation would be safe in his keeping. He felt confident that St. Paul's School had a brilliant future before it, for in all his long scholastic experience he had never met a school in which he had seen so large a proportion of boys of ability and promise as in that.

The Committee nominated by the Home Secretary to investigate the circumstances attending the death of the unfortunate boy Gibbs in Christ's Hospital, and to inquire into the larger question of the state, discipline, and management of the institution, held their first meeting on Monday morning. The Committee consists of Mr. Walpole, member for Cambridge University, chairman; Mr. W. E. Forster, member for Bradford; the Recorder for the city of London; Mr. Walter, M.P. for Berkshire; and the Dean of Christchurch. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors. On account of this inquiry Speech Day, which was fixed for Wednesday last, was not observed. Numerous letters on the subject have appeared in the daily papers.

The Governors of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Mansfield, Notts, have elected to the head mastership the Rev. E. Johnson, M.A., Second Master of Christ's College, Finchley.

Some time ago a movement was begun to reconstitute on a broader basis and with ampler means the ancient Grammar School of Carlisle; and the *Carlisle Patriot* now learns that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have agreed to encourage the local effort by what must be considered a munificent grant from the funds at their disposal. They have voted £10,000 towards the permanent endowment of the school, which already has an endowment bringing in £170 a year; and they promise a further sum of £5000 towards the erection of new premises in a more suitable place, provided it be met by an equal amount in public subscription.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol on Tuesday presided and distributed prizes at the annual examination of the elder girls of the Clergy Orphan Schools, St. John's-wood. The orphans in the schools number 220—viz., 120 boys and 100 girls.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., in presiding at the distribution of prizes and certificates awarded to the pupils and teachers of schools at the midsummer examination of the College of Preceptors on Tuesday, expressed his conviction that more culture and mental power were required by the middle classes. The report stated that the half-yearly examination was held in eleven centres and at sixty schools in various parts of the country, and was attended by 2140 candidates, of whom 1315 were boys and 825 were girls. For the teachers' examination there were fifty-four candidates.

Mr. John Bancroft, M.A., late scholar of Jesus College, Oxford, has been appointed an inspector of schools.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Foresters' fête at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday attracted several thousand persons.

The Metropolitan Board of Works have conditionally resolved to purchase the rights and interests of the lords of the manor of Birstal-heath.

Sir Thomas Chambers and Mr. Forsyth, the members for Marylebone, began on Tuesday their annual tour of the vestries at Paddington, and at the close of their addresses received a vote of thanks.

The Common Council on Wednesday approved the recommendation of the Bridge House Estates Committee that they should be authorised to obtain Parliamentary powers for increasing the width of London Bridge.

In celebration of a custom which has been observed during many centuries, the Merchant Taylors' Company gave on Saturday, at their hall in Threadneedle-street, a complimentary entertainment to the Skinners' Company.

In order to relieve the heavy passenger traffic on London Bridge the lessee of Cannon-street foot-bridge has thrown it open to the public free of toll. The foot approaches to Hungerford Bridge are also being considerably improved.

The Coroner's inquiry into the cause of death of the four persons who lost their lives in the recent fatal fire in Little Britain has terminated in a verdict stating that the occurrence was attributable to the accidental breaking of a paraffin lamp.

It is stated that the Legislative Council of Ceylon have passed a resolution to contribute £15,000, in three annual payments, towards the erection of the Ceylon section of the proposed Colonial and Indian Museum on the Victoria Embankment.

The National Carnation and Picotee Society held a show at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, on Wednesday and Thursday. In connection with this there was also an exhibition of cut roses, the prizes in the latter case being given by the Aquarium Company.

A meeting in support of the Royal Dramatic College was held on Monday at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. Miss Amy Sedgwick, Mrs. Mellon, Mr. Emery, and Mr. Webster were amongst those who expressed their interest in the institution and pleaded its cause.

At a meeting held at 21, Harley-street, on Saturday, a numerous signed address and a handsome service of plate were presented to Señor Manuel Garcia in recognition of the great services he has rendered alike to science and humanity by his important discovery of the laryngoscope—Professor Huxley acted as chairman.

At the meeting of the council of the Royal Botanic Society held last Saturday a special gold medal was awarded to Messrs. J. Carter and Co., of Holborn, for the novel and extensive collection of fine foliaged and flowering annual and other plants grown in pots from seed, which was exhibited in the gardens of the society during the month of June.

Mr. John Birkett, consulting surgeon to Guy's Hospital, has been elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in the room of Mr. Prescott Hewett, F.R.S., surgeon extraordinary to the Queen, whose period of office has expired; and Mr. John Simon, C.B., F.R.S., and Mr. Luther Holden, senior surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, have been elected Vice-Presidents for the year ensuing.

The Duke of Cambridge gave evidence on Tuesday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Civil Employment of Soldiers. His Royal Highness is of opinion that it would be a distinct advantage to the service to offer the inducement to soldiers of civil employment at the end of a term of military service, and that the habits acquired by them as soldiers will make them invaluable in several capacities.

At the meeting of the Royal Humane Society on Tuesday the bronze medalion was, on the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, unanimously voted to Captain the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., of her Majesty's ship Lord Warden, for rescuing a boy of the same ship who had accidentally fallen into the water. Captain Fremantle leaped from a height of thirty feet, clearing spars and rigging. He had once previously saved life in a similar manner.

The Select Committee upon the Lunacy Laws had before them on Tuesday and at their last previous sitting the Earl of Shaftesbury, the chairman of the Lunacy Commissioners. His Lordship was able, from personal experience, to contrast the present treatment of lunatics with the system prevailing fifty years ago, and he testified to the immense improvement that has been made. Nevertheless, he believes that there would be a relapse if public and official vigilance were relaxed. He made a few suggestions for the amendment of the law.

Colonel Rich inspected the 46th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps last Saturday in the grounds of Lambeth Palace, the regiment mustering 460 in number, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Routledge and Adjutant Hope. Shortly after the corps had been drawn up in line the honorary Colonel of the regiment, Sir Charles Russell, Bart., V.C., rode upon the ground. After some special company drill and a number of evolutions, Colonel Rich complimented Sir Charles Russell on the efficiency and steadiness of his corps, which, he said, was, if not superior, fully equal, to any volunteer corps he had inspected.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., presided last Tuesday night at a dinner, given at the Cannon-street Hotel, to celebrate the election of Sir John Bennett to the aldermanic chair of the Ward of Cheap. The guests, who numbered about 250, included many members of the House of Commons. In proposing the toast of the evening, Mr. Goschen remarked that the difficulties which had arisen respecting Sir John Bennett had not been foreseen by the electors, and had not been foreshadowed in any way on any other occasion when Sir John had been before the citizens. The main cause of the advancement of Sir John to his present honourable position was his unwearied labour in the cause of popular education. In reply, Sir John Bennett expressed the utmost confidence as to the result of the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, his desire to work in harmony with his colleagues, and his determination to devote his life to the public service. Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, M.P., Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., Mr. T. Hankey, M.P., Mr. Sullivan, M.P., and Mr. S. Whitbread also spoke to various toasts. Several of the speakers expressed a hope that the Court of Aldermen would not interfere with the freedom of popular election.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Monday over a crowded meeting at Willis's Rooms in aid of the fund for relieving the distressed refugees from Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The resolutions expressed sympathy with the refugees, and declared that the efforts of Miss Irby and Miss Johnston in relief of the sufferers were worthy of the admiration and gratitude of Englishmen. In addition to the chairman, the gathering was addressed by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Sir Robert Phillimore, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. Forsyth, M.P., the Marquis of Bath, and Mr. Mundella, M.P. About

£900 was subscribed in the room.—The Stafford House committee has received the following telegram from Mr. Barrington Kennett, commissioner from the Stafford House Fund:—"Shumla, July 12. Have established Stafford Hospital at Rustchuk under Dr. Crookshank, and at Varna, also a transport service in the Shumla and Rustchuk line under Borthwick; now sending 500 wounded from Shumla. Send six more surgeons, £500 worth of quinine, £50 worth of lint, six large hospital tents, £40 worth of leg and arm splints, four regulation amputating-cases, twenty pocket-cases. I am continuing distribution of stores." The committee have also received the following telegram from Erzeroum:—"There are hardly any hospital stores here. Hundreds of wounded arrived, but surgical instruments, bandages, and surgeons greatly needed."

There were 2310 births and 1449 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 1, while the deaths were 27 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 32 from smallpox, 28 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 46 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 169 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 324 deaths were referred, which were 51 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the seven preceding weeks had steadily declined from 964 to 641, further declined last week to 618. The deaths referred to diarrhoea, which in the previous six weeks had risen from 13 to 96, further increased to 169 last week, which were, however, 21 below the corrected average weekly number: 134 were of infants under one year of age, and 27 of children aged between one and five years. Different forms of violence caused 60 deaths. In Greater London 2778 births and 1716 deaths were registered. In the Outer Ring 4 fatal cases of smallpox were registered in West Ham, 1 at Hayes, and 1 at Edmonton. The mean temperature was 61.1 deg., and 1.2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 40.5 hours out of 113.6 hours the sun was above the horizon.

The Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, at Upper Norwood, was honoured last week by the presence of her Royal Highness Princess Louise, with the Marquis of Lorne, at the concert performed by the pupils, which was connected with the annual meeting of supporters of this institution, and with the opening of its handsome and commodious new buildings. The Duke of Westminster, its munificent president, Sir Rutherford Alcock, the honorary treasurer, and the Dean of Westminster were among those who took part in the proceedings. Mr. F. J. Campbell, the very zealous and efficient Principal of the College, though himself blind, has exercised a high degree of managing ability in its domestic and educational conduct during the past four or five years. A special feature of the institution, as we have frequently explained, is that it seeks to train many of the blind, who have a talent for music, to the occupations of organ-playing, music-teaching, and pianoforte-tuning, besides giving all the inmates of the College a sound English education, at a moderate charge for board and tuition. There are between sixty and seventy young persons now in the College, and those who have passed through its course are mostly doing very well. It is to be hoped that the public will respond liberally to the appeal for additional funds, to the amount of £7000, to pay off the building debt. We are sufficiently acquainted with the merits of this institution to be enabled heartily to commend it, as we have done on several former occasions.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The quarterly court of the subscribers to the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls was held last Saturday at Freemasons' Hall—Colonel Creaton presided. The number of candidates for the October election was declared to be sixty, for ten of whom there will be vacancies. It was resolved to admit twenty-five girls in addition to these ten.

The quarterly court of the subscribers and governors of the Masonic Boys' School was held on Monday at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Mr. John Symonds, vice-president. Vacancies were declared for nine boys at the election of next October, for which there are sixty-three candidates. Mr. Constable was elected an honorary vice-patron of the institution in recognition of his services to the school in bringing up £1226 as a steward at the last festival. Mr. J. B. Monckton is to be presented with a testimonial in recognition of his services to the institution.

The thirty-third annual general meeting of the governors and supporters of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, which is situated at Reedham, near Croydon, and is under the patronage of the Queen, was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hadley. At the asylum during the year all things had gone on prosperously. The health of the family had been uniformly good, and the progress made in the instruction of the children most satisfactory. The annual subscriptions showed an increase of nearly £100, but the life subscriptions and donations showed a decrease of £400. The legacies had reached an amount never before attained, £3650. An earnest appeal was made for increased pecuniary support. At the election which subsequently took place thirteen boys and seven girls were elected to receive the benefits of the institution, where there are now nearly 300 children.

The fortieth annual meeting of the members of the Coffee and Eating House Keepers' Association took place last Tuesday evening at Anderson's Hotel—Mr. C. H. Elliott presided. The object of this association is to afford relief to the aged and decayed members of the trade, with their widows and orphans. The report showed that the receipts for the past year amounted to £652. In addition to the usual payments to seventeen annuitants, adequate temporary relief had been granted to some poor widows. The funded capital of the association now amounts to £6317.

The annual gathering of the friends and supporters of the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School and Home was held at the institution in Prince Arthur's-road, Hampstead, on the 12th inst. Captain the Hon. F. Maude, R.N., presided. The children passed very creditably through an examination in Scripture, history, geography, &c., and interspersed the proceedings with singing. The Home contains forty-three elected children and forty-eight admitted on the nomination of the Admiralty. The institution is wholly dependent on voluntary contributions and payments by the Admiralty for the support of its nominees, and the daughters of sailors in the merchant service are equally eligible with those of the Royal navy.

Sir H. Edwards, Bart., the Grand Master of West Yorkshire, opened a new Masonic Hall at Sheffield on Wednesday. The building will cost £10,000.



COMBAT BETWEEN H.M.S.S. SHAH AND AMETHYST AND THE PERUVIAN IRONCLAD TURRET-RAM HUASCAR.

FROM A SKETCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

SKETCHES OF THE WAR IN ASIA, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



SIR ARNOLD KEMBALL AND CAPTAIN NORMAN CHASED BY COSSACKS.



THE EXODUS FROM ERZEROU—FUGITIVES PASSING THROUGH GUNESH HANEH.

NAVAL CONFLICT AT YLO.

The extraordinary conflict between two British ships of the Royal Navy and a Peruvian ironclad turret-ship, which had been seized by a lawless revolutionary party, and had committed some acts of piracy, was mentioned last week. An illustration has been furnished by the sketch we have engraved, which we have received from an eye-witness of this curious action. The circumstances must here be related. There was an attempted political revolution of late in the Republic of Peru. The leader of the defeated party, Nicholas de Pierola, was banished to Chile. His partisans at Callao, on May 6, seized the ironclad ram and turret-ship Huascar, aided by the two brothers Carrasco, Lieutenants in the Peruvian Navy. They took her away to embark Pierola at some Bolivian port, and then approached the southern ports of the Peruvian coast, near Iquique. The small town of Pisagua was bombarded for refusing to comply with their exactions. The Peruvian Government's squadron, consisting of the Independencia, broadside ironclad, the corvette Union, and the gun-boat Pilcomayo, came up with the Huascar, and fought her an hour and a half, but were unable to capture or destroy her. The commander-in-chief of the British squadron on the Pacific station, Rear-Admiral de Horsey, was sent for meanwhile by the British Charge-d'Affaires at Lima on account of the Huascar's alleged depredations. He was informed that she had stopped two of the mail steam-ships, and had forcibly taken persons out of them, as well as coals and other stores. In his flag-ship, H.M.S. Shah, unarmoured wooden corvette, joined by H.M.S. Amethyst, Admiral de Horsey pursued the Huascar. He overtook her off the seaport town of Ylo, on May 29, and demanded her surrender. This was refused by the rebel leader Pierola, who was on board the Peruvian ship. The following is an account of the action which followed:—

"Admiral de Horsey gave Pierola five minutes to consider and haul down his flag. At the expiration of this time a blank charge was fired; then a shotted gun across her bows. The flag remaining up, we commenced the action at six minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon. The Huascar replied with shell from her turret guns, and immediately steered full speed towards Ylo. Her continued manoeuvring backwards and forwards in front of the town, frequently causing us to cease firing, to avoid destroying property. The Huascar moved in evidently with the intention of drawing us after her, her draught of water being only 14 ft., and that of the Shah 27 ft.; while the navigation was rendered highly dangerous owing to rocks and shoals at the entrance of the bay. Our range was principally from 1500 to 2500 yards; but at this distance our two 9-in. guns were able to penetrate her turret and our broadside 7-in. guns her hull at the extremities; our 64-lb. shell guns and those of the Amethyst were only available for clearing the upper deck, destroying boats and upper works, which they did most effectually. Owing to the size and weight of the Shah, and the confined space to manoeuvre in, we were unable to benefit by steaming up to an effective range of 1000 or 1200 yards, and stopping to deliver a steady fire—the greater rapidity of the enemy's movements rendering such action dangerous, and the risk of being rammed before we could 'gather way' again too great. About five o'clock the Huascar being clear of the shoals, we seized the opportunity to close. The enemy likewise closed, with evident signs of ramming, firing shell from her 40-pounder. Our Gatling gun then commenced firing from the foretop, causing the men on her upper-deck quarters to desert their guns. Our port guns immediately commenced 'independent firing.' A Whitehead torpedo was fired at the moment of passing, but as the Huascar at that instant altered course, turning stern on, the torpedo failed to reach her. The Huascar was going certainly eleven knots, and the torpedo, having only a speed of nine knots, could not overtake the vessel—the torpedo's track was observed going direct about half the distance towards her. The Huascar then steamed full speed close in under the town, and, darkness coming on, we ceased firing, at a quarter to six, and steamed out of range.

"Neither the Shah nor the Amethyst was hulled during the action, though the shooting from the Huascar was good and well directed. Almost all her shot came striking the water close alongside of us and ricocheted over our ship, doing little damage. The great disadvantage we laboured under was that, owing to the Huascar having the inshore position, we were but seldom able to ascertain her proper distance.

"At nine p.m. the steam-pinnace, with an outrigger torpedo, and the whale-boat, with the Whitehead torpedo, in charge of Lieutenant Lindsay, were sent into Ylo bay, to attempt the destruction of the ironclad. On arriving off the town they discovered that the Huascar had slipped away under cover of the high land, the night being extremely dark, with a mist over the land. Our boats returned early in the morning. Being under the impression that the Huascar would stand towards Quilca to land Pierola, we steamed north, sending the Amethyst to Islay for intelligence. In the evening the Amethyst was seen standing out towards us, and we were informed that the Huascar had gone south to Iquique. We immediately steamed full speed to the southward, and we arrived off Iquique, intending, under cover of the night, again to attempt the destruction of the ironclad by means of torpedoes. The steam-pinnace was hoisted out, and the cutter and whaler prepared to accompany her, but a passing steamer in-

formed us that the Huascar had surrendered that morning to the Peruvian squadron. We remained off Iquique till daylight, when we anchored under salutes from the Peruvian squadron. We found the Huascar at anchor surrounded by the squadron. Pierola and his officers were prisoners, and the revolution was at an end. This is the third time Pierola has attempted to overthrow the Government and failed; his last venture being also at Ylo, in the Talisman, an English vessel, the seizure of which gave rise to a difference between England and Peru.

"The gunnery Lieutenant and a Lieutenant of the Royal Marine Artillery were sent on board the Huascar, by permission of the Peruvian commodore, to make notes on the damage done during the late engagement. The Huascar is an ironclad turret-vessel, built by Laird, of Birkenhead; the plating on the hull is 4½-inch iron, tapering to 2½-inch at bow and stern, with 14-inch teak backing and inner skin of ½-inch iron; the turret 5½-inch plating, with 14-inch backing and ½ inner skin. The turret mounts two 300-pounder Armstrong M.L.R. guns, throwing segment and common shell and chilled shot, and a steel battering shot—the two former being fitted with percussion fuses, were used during the action; 40-pounder on each side of quarter deck, one 12-pounder aft under the poop—all Armstrong M.L.R. As near as could be judged, from seventy to eighty projectiles must have struck the vessel, principally about the upper deck, funnel casing, bridge, masts, and boats, with numbers of pieces of shell sticking into the woodwork; one 9-inch common shell struck the hull, the starboard side, about two feet from the water line and 50 feet from the stern, in the foremost ward-room cabin, bursting in the backing—the head, splintered in all directions, wounded one man; the base continued its course, killing the sentry and going through the casing in an opposite cabin, brought up against the inner skin; the plating at this spot was 3½ inches, same backing and skin. One bulwark each side was blown away, two 64-pounder shell had penetrated the bulwarks and left indentations in the plating; one heavy shot, evidently a ricochet, hit upper edge of plating, starboard side, scoring it to a depth of three inches, after going through the bulwark; another hit the plating two feet from water-line at an angle, making a dent of 2 in. in depth and 18 in. in length. On the port side there was a similar shot to the ricochet. The hull itself showed that several 64-pounder shell had struck it, only leaving a mark; one shot struck the poop on port quarter and went out on starboard side, splintering on an iron beam. The funnel-casing and funnel had been struck about twelve times by shot and pierced by the Gatling gun. The turret had only been struck once by a 7-in. projectile, hitting direct and penetrating 3 in. The port fore rigging was shot away, and every boat destroyed. The Huascar was admirably fought and manoeuvred.

"With regard to casualties, only one killed and one wounded have as yet been authenticated, though rumours are rife of a larger number. The former was buried at Iquique, covered with the Peruvian ensign, and a placard placed on the coffin bearing the following inscription:—'This man died while fighting for his country against the British.'

"This is the first instance of an English man-of-war engaging an ironclad of wooden ships attacking a turret-vessel; and it cannot fail to be of interest."

Our correspondent's sketch represents the moment when the Huascar attempted to ram the Shah, and had run on within four hundred yards of her. The Huascar could not stand the fire of the Shah's guns, and therefore suddenly turned about, and ran in to the shore. It seems, however, that the propriety of Admiral de Horsey's conduct, in attacking the Huascar, is likely to be questioned. Some persons deny that the Huascar had really committed acts of piracy or done injury to British property, and the Peruvian Government itself is disposed to complain, though its ship was in the hands of rebels.

THE QUARTERLIES.

The July publication of the *Quarterly Review* has brought to bear on the ecclesiastical controversy of these days a rather formidable piece of literary artillery, entitled "The Ridsdale Judgment and the Priest in Absolution." It has also two articles upon the political and military aspects of the conflict between Russia and Turkey, and upon the interests and duties of Great Britain in this matter. But the most interesting papers are those on recent discoveries in art and archaeology in Rome; on the geography and ethnology of New Guinea and Polynesia; and on the novel applications of electricity to useful purposes in peace and war. Two of the accustomed topics of biographical and antiquarian discussion are treated in the usual style.

The *British Quarterly* contains a weighty discourse upon the position of religious ideas in view of the tendencies of modern thought. Classical scholars and students of history will appreciate the article on Athens in the time of Thucydides. Mr. Matthew Arnold's supercilious treatment of Bishop Butler next obtains a not unmerited rebuke. The Ridsdale Judgment, and the arguments for disestablishment of the Church, are discussed from the Nonconformist Dissenters' point of view. Mr. E. A. Freeman enters once more into the case of "the Southern Slaves," as their name is here spelt; by which is meant, let us explain, not the negro slaves of the South in America, but the Slavonic nations of the

Danube and the Balkan, just now so much in question.

There is somewhat too much of Portuguese scenes and wayside incidents of travel in the *New Quarterly Magazine*, contributed by Mr. John Latouche, though pleasant enough of its kind. Miss Cobbe touches a profound mystery of our mortal nature, "the riddle of Death," in a paper which she has chosen to call "The Peak in Daric." Mr. R. Jefferies endeavours to forecast the social changes of English middle-class life in the rural districts. The dismal German philosophy of Schopenhauer and the strange poetic genius of Edgar Poe are analysed by critical essayists here. Mr. R. H. Home and Mr. George Meredith supply pieces of entertaining fiction.

In the *Church Quarterly*, as might be expected, a theological inquiry takes the lead, being that provoked by the Rev. E. White's doctrine of utter annihilation instead of eternal torment. The condition of the English Church in the eighteenth century is then reviewed, with reference to the Methodist and Evangelical movements. The life of Titian, the biography of Harriet Martineau, the Indian Mutiny, and the historic character of Falkland, are treated with fair literary taste and skill. Church and State, and the recent judgment concerning Ritual, are made the subjects of two concluding articles.

THE WELSH MINERS.

A protest has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor and the committee formed at the Mansion House to reward the rescuers of the miners who were imprisoned for a length of time through the colliery disaster at Pontypridd, in which it is stated that the list drawn up by the Rev. D. W. Williams and accepted by the committee is grossly incorrect. So satisfied are the signatories of the protest—who state that they were in charge of the rescuing parties—that the list of those to be rewarded is an unfair one, that they emphatically decline to receive the rewards as proposed, and ask for a reconsideration of the whole matter.

In answer to this protest the Lord Mayor has addressed to them the following communication:—

"Mansion House, July 17.—Sirs,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of yesterday, in which you express dissent from the result at which, after long, patient, and mature deliberation, the committee arrived as to the rewards to be given to those who took part in the rescue of the miners at the Tynewydd Colliery, in April last. Your ground for such dissent is the assertion that the committee adopted the list (which you say was incorrect) prepared by the Rev. D. W. Williams, a gentleman whose indefatigable exertions for the relief of the sufferers entitle him to much praise, and whose advice the committee not only sought but profited by. Now, the names of the widows and orphans and of the rescued men were common to all, and the committee made their awards in accordance with the universal view. The rewards also to the shift colliers and pump-men have been left entirely to Mr. Wales to settle as so much per day, and the carpenters, carters, &c., are to be remunerated on the same principle. As for the colliery agents, engineers, and others, among whom you rank, it is but just to Mr. Williams to state emphatically that his list was not made the standard of adjustment, and that he took no part in the discussion as to the amount of those awards. The vote was adopted by the whole committee; and, while I, personally, held (and still hold) that no part of the fund collected by me at the Mansion House was subscribed by the public with the view or for the purpose of rewarding gentlemen in your position of life, yet it was thought that pieces of plate of considerable value, with appropriate inscriptions, might be acceptable to you in recognition of the meritorious services you rendered. I am sorry you think it right to decline a memento of such an event, but I fully accept as final your determination in that respect.—I am, Sirs, yours very faithfully,

THOMAS WHITE, Lord Mayor of London.

To James Thomas, Esq., Tynewydd Colliery, and others.

It is understood that, consequent upon this exhibition of ill-feeling, the Lord Mayor has decided to abandon his proposed visit to Wales to distribute the fund. Of the gentlemen who signed the protest three had been voted presents of the value of 60 guineas each, and the others of £30 each.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

The NEXT TERM will begin on MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

DAVID DE STERN, Viscount of the Kingdom of Portugal, deceased.

Pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intitled "An Act to further Amend the Law of Property and Relieve Trustees."

Notice is hereby given, that all creditors and other persons having any CLAIM or demand upon or in anywise affecting the ESTATE of DAVID DE STERN, Viscount of the Kingdom of Portugal, late of No. 22, Queen's-gate, Hyde Park, in the county of Middlesex, deceased (who died on the 15th day of January, 1877, and probate of whose will was granted on the 21st day of June, 1877, by the principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice, to Sophia de Stern, of 22, Queen's-gate, aforesaid, Esquire; Sydney James Stern, of 22, Queen's-gate, aforesaid, Esquire; Edward David Stern, of 22, Queen's-gate, aforesaid, Esquire; James Stern, of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, in the city of London, Esquire; and Baron Heiman Stern, of Angel-court, aforesaid, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their respective claims or demands to the undersigned solicitors to the said Executors, at our office, No. 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, in the city of London, on or before the FIRST DAY of SEPTEMBER next, after which time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said Executors shall then have had notice; and the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice. Dated this 4th day of July, 1877.

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with silk for unmade bodice.
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FUR-LINED, FUR-TRIMMED, and VELVET MANTLES, worth buying for next winter wear.

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FRENCH BLACK KID GLOVES, Patent Welts, 1s. 11d. per pair.
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IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, 8s. 6d. per dozen.
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Apartments.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, are the only makers of this exquisite Soap. Single Cakes, 1 lb. or 6 in a carton, 27s. 6d. Piesse and Lubin also make soap containing Flower-Scented Soaps, at 10s. per lb., such as Opoponax Soap, Violet Soap, Frangipanni Soap, Atlas Rose Soap, and others, in Cakes, 2s. 6d. each, suitable for superior use.

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LADIES CAN PRESERVE FURS, SEALSKINS, and WINTER CLOTHES generally from the ravages of Moth by dredging with Piesse and Lubin's ANTI-MOTH DUST, 4 lb. packets, 1s., free by post, 1s. 3d.; may be ordered from the trade generally, and in particular at
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AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to damage the hair. Price 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENSEN and SONS, 5, 6t. Marlborough-st., W.; and 43 and 45, City-road, E.C.; London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

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Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 3s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets on application.—5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

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visiting the Seaside, exposed to the hot sun and dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cooling and refreshing to the face and hands.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates
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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

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PERFUME, fresh as morning-gathered flowers, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s., 6d., 9s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 175, New Bond-street, W.

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THE WAR: A STREET SCENE IN NICOPOLIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS ON THE DANUBE.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Our Special Artists, both in Armenia and in Bulgaria, with the Russian and the Turkish armies, have supplied numerous Illustrations of the warlike proceedings, in Asia as well as in Europe, which have lately assumed a more sanguinary character. The Russians have been thoroughly defeated in their Armenian campaign, as we stated last week, and have been driven back to their Georgian frontier. The Turkish garrison of Kars has been relieved, and the siege of that fortress is abandoned for the present time. The Russian garrison of Bayazid has been withdrawn, after standing a brief siege, till the arrival of help.

Our Special Artist with the Turkish army in Asia contributes the sketch, reproduced in a two-page Engraving, which represents the battle of Taghir or Dagha, fought on the 16th ult., when the Turkish right wing sustained a temporary check, but four days afterwards, under the command of Ismail Pasha, retrieved its defeat by beating General Tergusakoff in several repeated encounters, and forced him to retreat on Bayazid. The place mentioned as Taghir is about forty miles eastward of Erzeroum, on the road from Erzeroum to Bayazid, and the same distance to the southward of Kars, as is shown in our small map of that district, in last week's Paper, with a summary account of the close of the Armenian campaign. General Sir Arnold Kemball, the British military commissioner accompanying Mukhtar Pasha's head-quarter staff, had a narrow escape of being killed by the Cossacks in pur-

suit after the Turkish defeat. This unexpected personal danger was shared by Captain Norman, his companion and official assistant. The *Times*' correspondent at Constantinople speaks of having heard "wild reports that Sir Arnold Kemball had been shot, according to one account, in the hat, according to another, in the head; and that Captain Norman, who was with him, was wounded. There had, however, been more than the usual foundation for these stories, as a shell did burst between them, and a fragment tore Captain Norman's right sleeve, slightly grazing his arm. They also, like the Frenchman in the story, made a body of Cossacks run for nearly twenty-five miles—a feat which may be the foundation of another wild rumour here, that Sir Arnold took, at one time, command of the Turkish forces. It was really the Cossacks whom he led, keeping well to the front. It was a most exciting stern chase; but, fortunately for all concerned, Sir Arthur and Captain Norman were well mounted, and had got information at a critical moment that the Cossacks had been making special tender inquiries after 'the English General.' We have received from an eye-witness of this remarkable incident the sketch reproduced in one of our Illustrations. There are tolerably exact accounts of that day's engagement, according to which the same troops who were then defeated would seem to have been reinforced, and, after a hard fight, in which they showed great gallantry, to have driven the Russians back. Sir Arnold Kemball very soon rejoined the staff of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, and has accompanied his army to Kars, entering that place on the 7th inst.

It is the intention of Mukhtar Pasha to strengthen the defences of Kars, and remain there for the winter.

Some further Illustrations are given this week of Russian military movements on the Danube and in Bulgaria, and of the condition of Nicopolis, and other towns and villages along that river, when the Russians bombarded them and stormed the Turkish positions on its left bank. Nicopolis, or Nikopol, as its Greek name is more commonly pronounced and spelt, stands nearly twenty miles above Sistova and Simnitsa, where the Russians actually crossed the river on the 27th ult. Opposite Nicopolis is the mouth of the Aluta, which flows into the Danube on the Roumanian side, at the village of Turnu Magurele. The Russians had made a great show of preparations for crossing at Turnu Magurele, and the Emperor and the Grand Duke Nicholas were there on the day before the troops went across the river at Simnitsa. Nicopolis had been fiercely bombarded several days before, when one of our Special Artists was in the town. It has since been treated with more than one repetition of the bombardment, and was finally captured, last Monday night, by the Russians under command of Baron Krudener. We are told that on Thursday week, and again on Saturday and Sunday last, the town of Nicopolis was severely bombarded by the Roumanian batteries at Islacz and the Russian field artillery posted south and west of the fortress. The fortress was actually surrounded on the land side by the Russians, and their shells could be plainly seen from the Roumanian side bursting upon the Turkish fortifications. The fight on the last day was very stubborn, especially

upon the storming of the southern forts, the possession of which was vigorously disputed for several hours. The Turks, however, overwhelmed by superior numbers, were compelled to retire into the fortress. While this column was effecting its retreat another battalion made a sortie, and attacked the advancing Russians on their flank. At that moment, however, the Roumanian batteries from Islacz directed their fire upon the Turkish battalion, which was soon compelled also to re-enter the fort. The battle lasted till nine at night, when the Russians had occupied all the positions before the city formerly held by the Turks. The Russian troops fought bravely; they belonged to the 9th Corps, and consisted of two divisions of Infantry and one Division of Cavalry. Their losses are reported to be severe. On Monday night the Turkish troops, numbering 6000 men, including the garrison, under command of Hassan Pasha and Ahmed Pasha, surrendered, with two monitors and forty cannon. This most recent news gives additional interest to our Special Artist's sketch of a street scene at Nicopolis, where great consternation was caused by the enemy's approach and attack upon that town.

The advance of the Russian vanguard to Tirnova, fifty miles south of the Danube at Sistova, was mentioned in our last. It appears that a small detachment of light cavalry reached Tirnova on the 2nd inst.; it was unable to remain there, but went back to report that there was no Turkish force in the neighbourhood; and on Saturday, the 7th inst., General Gourko arrived and took possession of Tirnova, with half a squadron of the Guard and 200 Don Cossacks. The new Provisional Government of Bulgaria, under Russian orders, is to be installed at this place, which was the ancient ecclesiastical and political capital in the Middle Ages. It stands in a picturesque and romantic situation among the hills, on the banks of the river Jantra, as the reader will see in the view presented on our front page this week. The road from Tirnova to Gabrova, at the foot of the Balkan range, and thence by the Schipka Pass over those mountains, is described in another notice; but we learn that General Gourko has contrived to pass the Balkans, with his cavalry force, by a different route, some little distance to the east, and has descended upon the Roumelian plain in the neighbourhood of Yamboli and Yeni Sagra. The Turkish forces in Bulgaria seem to be concentrated within the Quadrilateral, or space between the four principal fortresses, Rustchuk and Shumla, Silistria and Varna. The Russians are about to besiege Rustchuk, and to cut off the communications of Shumla, which will oblige Abdul Kerim to fight a decisive battle. Such are the immediate prospects of the campaign in Bulgaria; but the latest news, to Thursday evening, is given in another page of this week's Number.

The minor incidents of Turkish camp life and ordinary regimental business are displayed in a series of small sketches, occupying the reverse side of our Extra Supplement.

PASSES OF THE BALKANS.

The Danube was the first line of defence for the Turkish Empire in Europe, and that line has been forced. The second line of defence was the Balkan mountain range, and the advanced guard of the Russian army has crossed it; but we have yet to see how it will be surmounted by the bulk of the invading host. This great natural bulwark, as shown in every map, separates Bulgaria, strictly so called, from the province of Roumelia, which is partly inhabited by the Bulgarians and partly by the Turks, the latter dwelling around Adrianople, and eastward towards the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus. The Balkan range in its highest peak, Orbelus, attains an altitude of 9000 ft., and all along the western portion of it the summits are covered with snow till about the middle of June. The eastern portion of the range is lower, never rising beyond 4000 ft. or 5000 ft., and to the traveller approaching the range from the Bulgarian side appears to be far less lofty than it really is, from the fact of his having to scale a low range of hills lying close along the foot of the mountain range. In general character the mountains which now lie before the Russians appear to be round hills densely covered with woods, huge masses of granite rock appearing only in the valleys. It is not, however, with the actual Balkans that the difficulties of an invader begin. According to Moltke, who describes the country now before the Russians from a purely strategical point of view, the Bulgarian plains at this part of the range are covered for an immense distance with underwood of oak, which renders it impossible for troops to march straight across the country. The hills rising from these plains constitute apparently no inconsiderable difficulty. "They are of limestone rock," says Count von Moltke, "their tops are perfectly flat, and from these the sides fall in perpendicular walls of rock, varying from 10 to 200 feet in height, often forming the most singular defiles. Towards the valleys the face of the rock slopes more and more as it descends. The hill tops, therefore, are accessible only at a very few points; they are mostly wooded, not with the magnificent trees of the Balkans, but with almost impenetrable brushwood." The idea of the Balkans presenting an insurmountable barrier against an invader, Count Moltke makes somewhat light of. He thinks it is not warranted by the height or formation of the mountains. It is partly a traditional notion, he says, and in so far as it has any foundation, it is based upon "a number of small difficulties which are accumulated in five or six marches, and which have to be encountered by all the troops in succession." The roads, too, are few and bad; they are, in fact, mere bridle paths, and the defence of the Balkans, therefore, might be carried on, "not so much by erecting forts on the principal defiles, as by bodies of troops which would occupy them, and with the assistance of barricades, abatis, &c., oppose a very formidable resistance to any force attempting to cross the mountains."

The famous German tactician next proceeds to discuss the practicable passes for troops. Excluding from consideration the road from Widdin through Serbia, which enters Turkey by way of Nissa and Sophia, we may describe six routes leading southward from the Danube, above the Dobrudscha, and crossing the Balkans, from Bulgaria into Roumelia, converging upon Adrianople:—

1. From Rahova or Nicopolis, on the Danube, by Lovatz, thence over the Balkans to Philippopolis, and by Hirmenli to Adrianople.
2. From Sistova or from Rustchuk, the roads from these two places joining at Biela or Senovzy, and thence proceeding by Tirnova and Grabova, the Schipka pass over the Balkans, and down to Kazanlik and Eski-Sagra, and to Hirmenli.
3. From Rustchuk to Osman Bazar and to Kazan, whence there are roads over the mountains to Karnabat and Yamboli, at which last-named place there is a railroad to Hirmenli, and by Buyuk Derbend there is direct communication with Adrianople.
4. From Rustchuk to Rasgrad, where the Turtukai and Silistria roads join, and thence to Shumla, and Tschulikevak and Indschikoi, whence a road goes to Kazan. There is also a direct road from Silistria to Shumla.
5. From Silistria to Pravadi and Aidos.
6. All the Dobrudscha roads unite, and, passing by Kara-

murad and Hadji Oglu Bazarjik, pass to Kolydscha. At Kolydscha, one branch turns to Pravadi, and the other to Varna and Podbashi, and eventually to Aidos.

Route No. 1 is the longest, but an army moving some way further still to the westward could cross the mountains at the lowest point west of the Jantra.

Route No. 2, by Rustchuk, Tirnova, and Kazanlik, is blocked by Tirnova, which, being surrounded by the Jantra river, offers a strong position. Von Moltke, however, considers this is the easiest pass to force. The road is also the best, though even on this the mail-cart takes eighteen hours to go from Rustchuk to Tirnova, sixty-four miles, rather more than three miles an hour. The late Lieutenant Burke, R.E., wrote of this road in 1854 as being quite passable for artillery.

Route No. 3, by Osman Bazar, Kazan, and Slivno, is very difficult, the track near the latter place crossing a number of deep wooded dells, with numberless streams running down to the Kamtchik river.

Routes Nos. 4 and 5, by Silistria, Shumla, and Aidos, offer no difficulties as far as Tschulikevak. Thence the road winds through ravines, and along the sides of precipices to the summit, whence it descends by a steep defile. A recent writer states that these roads have been made passable for carriages, but he apparently discredits his own statement.

Route No. 6, Kolydscha and Pravadi, presents some, but not very great, difficulties. The passage of the Kamtchik is difficult, and in one spot the valley is only fifty paces across, with high perpendicular walls of rock. Nevertheless, this passage is quite possible, as General Diebitch crossed in 1829, though virtually unopposed, and with only a small force.

South of the Balkans the soil produces silk and flax, besides cereals, the valley of Kazanlik being dotted with orchards, and rose-bushes for the manufacture of attar of roses. If the Russians are to protect all the districts where Bulgarians have been ill-treated, this will leave the Turks merely a narrow strip of country lying to the south of Adrianople, as many of the outrages occurred in the Philippopolis district.

There is little doubt that, once over the Balkans, the Russians would endeavour to press on to Constantinople. Nature has, however, provided the Turkish imperial city with a stronger position than the art of man has been able to construct for any other capital. Advancing from the Balkans the Russians will come, at about twenty miles from Constantinople, on a natural barrier formed by a chain of steep hills which runs from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmora, its base protected by the Kara-su river, forming wide marshes, and the lake of Buyuk Tchekmedj. The length of this line of defence is twenty-five miles, but only the central portion, about eight miles, needs defensive fortifications. With these properly held it will be almost impregnable.

TORPEDO WARFARE.

We recently gave a few sketches illustrating torpedo attack; but the subject of torpedo warfare generally is of a very interesting and novel character, and is now engrossing public attention by entering so greatly into the operations of belligerents in the East. We are therefore induced to return to the subject, and publish two sketches illustrating the defence against torpedoes. These occupy one side of our Extra Supplement this week.

Our first illustration represents the Turkish fleet at anchor in Suda Bay, prepared for and exercising against a supposed attack, either by the Whitehead torpedo, which travels under water, the Harvey torpedo, which is towed into contact by a fast steam-launch or other vessel, or the outrigger torpedo, which is carried at the end of a spar projecting from the bow of a boat.

It should ever be remembered that one of these dangerous weapons, successfully exploded under the bottom or against the side of an ordinary ironclad or other vessel not specially built to withstand them, is sufficient either to sink her or to render her entirely unfit for immediate service. The defence, therefore, against them demands careful study, for negligence in this respect has enabled two successful attempts to be made out of the many attempts of the Russians to destroy the Turkish squadrons or single ships during the present war. Since these disasters greater precautions have been taken, and the Turkish fleet at the Sulina mouth of the Danube is declared to be at the present moment perfectly protected against any similar attacks which may be made, and of course will be made.

In the first place each ship is entirely surrounded by nets, kept at a distance of from 12 ft. to 20 ft. from the side "and extending to 12 ft. below the surface" by means of struts. These nets are calculated to keep out the fish torpedo, or any floating mechanical mine which may be sent down the tide against the vessels. The approaches to the fleet are further guarded by a line of floating spars, moored at a distance of from eleven to fifteen hundred yards from the ships. These are quite sufficient to check the advance of any steam-launch armed with the Whitehead, Harvey, or Outrigger Torpedo; and as the action of the former weapon is ineffectual unless it be used within 1000 yards, it is of no use operating with them outside that distance. A very simple arrangement of electric wires attached to these spars, and communicating with the ships at anchor, will at once designate to those on board the exact point where an enemy is trying to break through. The ships' guns, having been previously laid for certain points in this line of defence, can accordingly be discharged immediately at the threatened point, on an alarm being raised. A line of small floating torpedoes can also be used inside the line to augment the defence.

Swift Thorneycroft steam-launches and gigs are told off as patrols, to destroy any intruder, either by rockets or with outrigger torpedoes; and the ships are supplied with the electric light, by the aid of which any operations carried on during the darkest nights can be disclosed.

Our second illustration represents what has actually taken place on the eastern shores of the Black Sea, where the torpedo obstructions previously laid down by the Russians for the defence of Poti have been removed by divers working with Denayrouze's submarine electric or with the common light. Different means have been devised for removing such obstacles, but the quickest and most efficient is the one to which we now refer, by which Hassan Pasha has been enabled, off Poti and Soukhoum Kaleh, to clear the water of all torpedoes, removing eleven at the former place alone.

There is a special instrument which warns the defence of the approach of an ironclad, and which can explode a torpedo laid down in connection with it. It must be understood that a friendly vessel would be previously informed of the exact position of sunken torpedoes, and accordingly steer clear of them. Although this little instrument acts the part of a most perfect sentry, it has the one drawback of not being able to discern between friends and foes; and, should anyone but an enemy be passing through the channel, he must either be piloted through, or all the torpedoes must be rendered harmless by detaching the firing-wire to the torpedo station.

We shall give some further illustrations of the apparatus used with torpedoes, and the methods of its application.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The following are the special questions for discussion at the forthcoming Social Science Congress at Aberdeen:—

JURISPRUDENCE AND AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.

International Law Section.—1. Whether the jurisdiction of a nation, civil and criminal, over the seas adjoining its territory ought to be general or limited, and if limited, to what extent? 2. Whether a prior bankruptcy in one country ought not to carry the right to movables all over the world, as against a subsequently declared bankruptcy in another country?

Municipal Law Section.—1. Whether further legislation is not desirable to prevent or remedy the frauds committed by promoters of companies? 2. Whether, and to what extent, it is expedient and practicable to alter or control by legislative enactment contract between landlord and tenant?

Repression of Crime Section.—1. Is it desirable to form an intermediate industrial school for the preparatory training of boys for service in the Army, as recommended by the committee of the War Office, November, 1866? 2. What is the best kind of labour for prisons and reformatory schools: (a) In relation to the prisoner; (b) In relation to the labour market? 3. Can any better measures be devised for the prevention and punishment of infanticide?

EDUCATION.

1. What are the merits and defects of the present system of competitive examination for public appointments? 2. What are the best means of securing a high standard of secondary education? 3. What are the remedies for irregular attendance and non-attendance at primary schools?

HEALTH.

1. What is the best mode of providing suitable accommodation for the labouring classes, and of utilising open spaces in towns? 2. How can the sanitary condition of the population engaged in the coast fisheries of Scotland and the United Kingdom be improved? 3. The present state of house accommodation in rural districts. Can its evils be remedied?

ECONOMY AND TRADE.

1. What are the causes of the present general depression of trade all over the world? 2. What are the social effects of trade unions, strikes, and lock-outs? 3. What are the results of the administration of the poor laws in Scotland as compared with those of the other parts of the United Kingdom.

ART.

1. What principles should govern the restoration of ancient buildings or their preservation as memorials. 2. Is our modern system of art competition favourable or unfavourable to art progress? 3. How can art be best introduced into the houses of persons of limited income.

Papers volunteered on other subjects coming within the range of the several departments will be read and discussed.

THE NEW ACT ON PRISONS.

The new Act "to Amend the Law relating to Prisons in England," which received the Royal assent on the 12th inst., has been issued, containing sixty-one sections, divided into two parts—the first part relating to the transfer and administration of prisons, and the second to the obligation to maintain prisons and prisoners, with the mode of treatment to be adopted. The statute as to its general provisions will not take effect till April 1 next, which is termed the "commencement;" but it has immediate operation as to the rules and regulations to be made by the Secretary of State, and the appointment by her Majesty, on his recommendation, of "Prison Commissioners," not to exceed five in number, and the salaries of the Commissioners, with the other officers and servants, to be such as the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Treasury, may determine. On April 1 the maintenance of prisons and prisoners to be defrayed by moneys provided by Parliament, and the prisons to vest in the Secretary of State. The duties of the "Prison Commissioners" are set forth, and reports to be made by them to the Home Secretary when required, and annual reports to be laid before Parliament. The duties of the visiting justices are specified, and other matter set forth for the management of gaols. In the second part of the statute there are supplemental provisions as to the obligation to maintain prisons, as to contracts and debts; the discontinuance of prisons, the status of prison officers, and other miscellaneous matters.

It is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Du Cane, C.B., R.E., Vice-Admiral W. W. Hornby, J. W. P. Watlington, Esq., and W. J. Stopford, Esq., to be Commissioners under this Act.

The Royal Historical Society held its last meeting for the session in the rooms, 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, on the 12th inst.—Dr. B. W. Richardson in the chair. Dr. Rogers read a paper on "The Collegiate Church of Crail," in which he referred to the chartulary of Crail now being printed for the Grampian Club. The Collegiate Church was that in which John Knox, in June, 1559, first inculcated the doctrine of destroying the churches in order to the downfall of superstition. A paper by Mr. William Kelly, of Leicester, was read by the secretary on "The Visitations of the Plague at Leicester." This paper, which was founded on materials derived from the borough records of Leicester, abounded in graphic details. Dr. Heinemann next gave an address on the history of Baron Stein, the Prussian statesman. In closing the business, the chairman stated that the present session had been the most prosperous in the society's career.

The first annual Congress on Domestic Economy, promoted by the Society of Arts, was opened at Birmingham on Tuesday evening by a conversation. Amongst those present were Professor Huxley, Sir Henry Cole, General Cotton, and the Mayor of Birmingham, who presided. Letters were received expressing sympathy with the objects of the congress from Lord Sandon, the Earl of Litchfield, Lord Wrottesley, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Hampton, Lord Leigh, and numerous members of the House of Commons. On the two following days there were morning and afternoon sittings, when various papers relative to the subject in question were read. Amongst the papers were the following:—"A Birmingham School-Board Bank," Dr. Langford; "Head to Foot Washing," Edwin Chadwick, C.B.; "Elementary Instruction to Children in Physiology," Professor Huxley, F.R.S.; "Infant Life," the Countess of Ebersburg; "Substitution of Scientific Subjects for Fancy Work in Girls' Education," Mrs. F. E. Hoggan, M.D.; "Nursing in connection with Education," Miss Helen Taylor; "Provident Dispensaries—a means for providing for sickness," Lawson Tait, F.R.C.S.; "Warming and Ventilation," Captain Galton, C.B., F.R.S.; and "Nursing," Mrs. W. E. Gladstone; "The Practical Development of Elementary Education, through Domestic Economy," Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B.; "The National Training-School for Cookery," Mrs. Charles Clarke; "Combination of Practice with Theory in Cooking Lessons for Public Elementary Schools," Mrs. Rowland Williams; and "Errors in Diet," Dr. Wilson.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

This establishment is to close for the season this (Saturday) evening.

On Saturday last, "Le Vispe Comari di Windsor" was produced, being an Italian version of Nicolai's "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor."

Born in 1810, at Königsberg, Otto Nicolai died at Berlin in 1849, not long after the first performances of the opera, the best and most successful of his stage works—his compositions having also comprised much pianoforte and other music.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the text of the work now referred to is based on Shakspeare's comedy, and that Falstaff is a prominent character in the opera, that name having been given to it when brought out by Mr. Mapleson at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1864. The cast then included Mdle. Titiens as Mrs. Ford, Signor Giuglini as Fenton, Mr. Santley as Ford, Signor Bettini as Slender, and Signor Junca as Falstaff. This distribution was afterwards (in 1867) changed in some respects. Signor Giuglini had died in the meantime, and the part of Fenton was transferred to Mr. Hohler, as was that of Falstaff to Herr Rokitansky, and that of Anne Page to Madame Sinico, Mdle. Titiens and Mr. Santley having again represented the characters before associated with them.

Nicolai's music, if not very original or individual in character, abounds in genial melody of a graceful and vocal character; the movements are well constructed, and the instrumentation is skilful and effective. Although the opera has not had many representations in this country, the overture has frequently been introduced in concert programmes. This bright and characteristic prelude was finely played on Saturday, and was redemanded and repeated. The characters of the merry wives, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, were admirably filled, respectively, by Mdle. Thalberg and Madame Scalchi—the former lady having obtained a special success, and greatly enhanced thereby the favourable impression created by her previous performances. Her singing and acting were both characterised by grace and vivacity; her brilliant voice and florid execution having been particularly manifested in the scena (recitative and air) in the first act, in which Mrs. Ford meditates on the projected treatment of Falstaff by the Merry Wives. In the introductory duet with Mrs. Page, in that with Ford in the second act, in subsequent scenes with the infuriated husband, in those with Falstaff, Mdle. Thalberg's performance was of great merit. In the opening duet for Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page, in other concerted passages for these characters, in the trio with Falstaff in the last act—not to mention other instances—Madame Scalchi sang with great effect. Mdle. Bianchi was a very satisfactory representative of Anne Page, and gained great and deserved applause by her excellent delivery of the scena in the third act. Signor Piazza gave the music of Fenton in very artistic style, having been especially successful (and encored) in the romanza, "Odi, canta l'usignol." The love duet for Fenton and Anne Page was another specialty of the evening. It was admirably sung, and much enhanced in effect by Mr. Carrodus's fine playing in the violin obbligato, the concerted cadenza for voices and solo instrument having been a special feature. The music belonging to the part of Ford was well rendered by Signor Pandolfini, who was thoroughly efficient in the duets with Mrs. Ford and that with Falstaff. The last-named character was filled by Signor Capponi, who was more successful in his singing than in his acting. The composer has not succeeded in impressing any humour on the music of this part—the quaintness of the Knight's drinking-song, with its sudden changes of time, being forced rather than genial. The other principal characters were well filled by Signor Scolara as Mr. Page, Signor Rosario as Slender, and Signor Caracciolo as Dr. Caius. The new scenery, including the final view of Windsor Park, with Herne's Oak, by moonlight, is very beautiful. The dresses and appointments are in the style of excellence usual at this establishment, and the ballet action in the last scene is picturesque and diversified.

"La Traviata" was announced for Monday, and "Le Vispe Comari di Windsor" for Tuesday, its second and last performance this season, the occasion having been for the benefit of Mdle. Thalberg. Other benefit nights were to follow—that of Madame Adelina Patti on Thursday, when "Faust" was to be given; and that of Mdle. Albani yesterday (Friday), in "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Hamlet" having been the opera on Wednesday, and "Aida" being promised for this (Saturday) evening, the closing night of the season.

The season just terminated opened on April 3 with the familiar "Un Ballo in Maschera," cast as often before. As promised in Mr. Gye's prospectus, three out of the five novelties named by him have been produced—Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer," Italianised as "Il Vascello Fantasma," the Duke of Saxe Coburg's "Santa Chiara," and (as stated above) Nicolai's "Le Vispe Comari di Windsor." Great and deserved success attended the production of Wagner's and Nicolai's works, which will doubtless be the result of their performances next year. The opera of his Royal Highness will scarcely, perhaps, be heard much more of.

In addition to the singers specified above, other well-known artists have contributed in their several degrees to the attraction and efficiency of the performances. Mdles. d'Angeri, Marimon, Smeroschi, Cottino, and Ghiotti; Mesdames Saar, Dell'Anese, and Corsi; Signori Nicolini, Marini, Carpi, Pavani, M. Capoul, Signori Sabater, Rossi, M. Maurel, Signori Cotogni, Graziani, Bagagiolo, Ciampi, and M. Raguer, have appeared.

Several new appearances have been made, the most successful having been those of Signori Gayarré, Pandolfini, and Ordinas.

The orchestra—with Mr. Carrodus as principal first violin and soloist—has maintained its reputation, and the chorus-singing has been as effective as hitherto; the duties of conductor having been, as before, skillfully fulfilled, in alternation, by Signori Vianesi and Bevnigani. The ballet department has been well sustained, with Mdle. Girod and Mdles. H. and L. Reuters as principal dancers.

Some beautiful new scenery was supplied by Messrs. Dayes and Caney for the operas newly brought out here, and the dresses and appointments throughout the season have been on the scale of splendour usual at this theatre; Signor Tagliafico having proved himself thoroughly efficient in his new office of stage manager.

Mr. Pittman's skilled co-operation at the organ has again been serviceable in some of the grand operas; and he has, moreover, proved his literary ability by his clever adaptations of an English version of the Italian text of the operas newly produced.

The last Floral Hall concert of the season took place on Saturday, when, as on previous occasions, most of the eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera company (including Madame Adelina Patti and Mdles. Albani and Marimon) and the chorists of the establishment contributed to a varied programme. Mdle. Gaul played a pianoforte fantasia by Thalberg with much brilliancy. Sir J. Benedict, Signor Vianesi, and Signor Bevnigani conducted.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The season of this establishment is announced to close on Saturday next, July 28.

The performances since our last notice have consisted of repetitions of operas cast as previously.

On Tuesday Mdle. Etelka Gerster obtained another great success as Elvira in "I Puritani," her vocalisation having been throughout of the most brilliant kind. The Polacca aria "Son vergin vezzosa" was encored, and several recalls testified to the impression made by the singer. Other characters were well filled by Mdle. Robiati (Enrichetta), Signor Fancelli (Arturo), Signor Rota (Riccardo), Herr Rokitansky (Giorgio), Signor Brocolini (Walton), and Signor Rinaldini (Bruno). For Wednesday "Faust" was announced, for the benefit of M. Faure, and his last appearance this season. On Thursday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was to be given; and this (Saturday) evening "I Puritani" is to be repeated—each with Mdle. Gerster in the principal character.

To-day (Saturday) Mr. Mapleson takes a benefit at the Crystal Palace. The programme is of special attractiveness, comprising an afternoon concert, to which Mesdames Nilsson and Trebelli, and other eminent artists of Her Majesty's Theatre, and Mr. Sims Reeves, will contribute; and operatic performances, in the Sydenham theatre, in the evening, sustained by members of Mr. Mapleson's company. The benefit is under Royal patronage, and can scarcely fail to prove a great success, the programme being one of rare interest. Such a result, too, is well deserved by Mr. Mapleson, on account of the energy and enterprise which have distinguished his long career as an operatic manager. For some years before the destruction by fire of the old opera-house in the Haymarket (in 1867), Mr. Mapleson was the lessee of that establishment, having again occupied the same ground on the long-delayed opening of the new theatre for the season just about to close. In the old house, and in his temporary occupation of Drury-Lane Theatre, Mr. Mapleson has produced some great works and brought forward some great singers; among the former, Cherubini's "Medea" and Gluck's "Iphigenie," among the latter, Madame Christine Nilsson. During the present season Mr. Mapleson would have revived "Medea" and brought out Gluck's "Armida," but for the lamentable illness of Mdle. Titiens, for whom no substitute could be found as the representative of the principal characters in those operas. Notwithstanding this serious hindrance, Mr. Mapleson has well sustained the interest of the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, and has recently (as we have more than once recorded) added another—Mdle. Gerster—to the list of excellent artists brought forward by him. On every account, therefore, it is to be hoped that the Crystal Palace benefit will prove a special success.

Music still flourishes at the Alexandra Palace, where grand promenade concerts are being given, in the central hall, on Thursday and Saturday evenings. The permanent band of the establishment is increased for these occasions to eighty performers, besides which there is a military band, and the Alexandra Palace choir of 200 voices. The first part of last Thursday's programme consisted of opera recitals, "Faust" and "Masaniello;" the second part, of ballads and dance music. Mr. H. Weist Hill conducts the performances. For Thursday afternoon "Maritana" was announced, with Madame Edith Wynne in the title-character, and Mr. George Perren as Don César de Bazan.

The Telephone, introduced into M. Rivière's concerts at the Queen's Theatre, of which we gave some account in our last issue, is improving nightly.

Among the benefit concerts given this week are Miss Carrie Pringle's morning concert, on Wednesday, at Langham Hall; that of Miss Alice Sydney Burvett, the Australian pianiste, at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday morning; in the evening of the same day the tenth and last of Mr. Richard Blagrove's concertina concerts at the Royal Academy of Music; and, yesterday evening, Mr. A. L. Oswald's concert in the same locality.

Mr. Vernon Lushington, Q.C., presided on the 19th inst. at the opening soirée of the session at the Tonic Sol-Fa College, at Plaistow. Students to the number of fifty have assembled from all parts of the three kingdoms. They are nearly all engaged as choir masters, precentors, and teachers of music in choral societies and day schools, and come up to London during their holidays for six weeks of training in the art of teaching music and the practice of singing and playing various instruments.

The Crystal Palace Company have made arrangements for an autumn series of operas in English, to begin on Saturday, Aug. 4, and to be continued on succeeding Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The first series of ten operas will comprise some works never before performed at the Crystal Palace, including Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," and Sir Julius Benedict's "Brides of Venice," &c. Among the artists with whom engagements have been made or are pending are Mesdames Rose Hersée, Cave-Ashton, Arabella Smyth, and Louisa Pyne; Mdles. Franklin, Palmer, and St. John; MM. Perren, Pearson, Cotte, Wood, and Parkinson; MM. Celli, Temple, Lithgow-James, Arthur Howell, and Pyatt; and Signor Campobello. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor. The season will open with Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro."

The Carl Rosa Opera Company will resume its performances in the first week of August at Dublin. Several important additions to the company have recently been made, and the repertory has been enlarged. A leading novelty will be an English adaptation of Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," with the dialogue almost entirely taken from Shakspeare's play. The part of Falstaff will probably be filled by Mr. Aynsley Cook. Other novelties are in preparation for the provincial tour of the company, which is likely to extend at least to the end of November.

THEATRES.

"Flirtation," a comedy by two young authors new to the stage, was represented on Saturday afternoon last for the first time before a London audience at the Globe. Messrs. Romer and Bellamy, the authors, may be commended for recasting old and familiar materials in a fresh and amusing form. Their dialogue, crisp and humorous, provoked abundant laughter. Their plot, if conventional, was unquestionably interesting; and, worked out as the story was very much after the fashion set by the late Mr. T. W. Robertson, the authors of "Flirtation" deserved the applause they received, in common with the actors and actresses, at the fall of the curtain. We may return to the theme of the play in the not improbable event of its being reproduced for a run at one of the many theatres in town. Now it is only necessary to add that, whilst all concerned in "Flirtation" acted with finished ease, Mr. E. Righton convulsed the house by his exceedingly humorous impersonation of a fiery little love-maker, Major Shoreshot, a creation distinct from, but quite equal in fun and drollery to, Major Wellington de Boots; and Miss Lydia Foote made a fresh bid for popularity by her bright and laughing, albeit at times pathetic, embodiment of the rôle of a captivating

coquette. The comedy was preceded by the farce of "Perfection," in which Miss Constance Owen made a favourable début as Kate O'Brien.

Drury-Lane is announced to reopen for the autumn and winter season on Saturday, Sept. 15, with a romantic and realistic drama, which is further described as "entirely new and original." The scenery will be supplied by Mr. Beverly.

Madame Chaumont has closed her engagement at the Gaiety, and on Monday the Paris Vaudeville company put in an appearance. The pieces performed were the "Perfidie comme l'Onde," a comedy in one act, by M. O. Gastineau, sustained by the talent of three excellent actresses, Mdle. Rejane, Mdle. Berty, and Madame Lagneau; and another comedy in three acts by Messrs. Delacour and Hennequin, full of practical jokes and noisy incidents, entitled "Procès Veauradieux." The principal artists were M. Parade, M. Dieudonne, M. Train, Madame Alexis, and Mdle. Massin, to whom others might be added as worthy of the esteem of a select audience, such as they are able to command at a theatre under the management of Mr. John Hollingshead, whose judgment and discrimination are now almost proverbial. The drama is already well known to the English stage under the title of "The Great Divorce Case;" but, on the whole, the French version and the correspondent action are far less boisterous than the Anglican. The whole, however, forms a farce in three acts, rather heavy and elaborate, albeit full of force and fun. The part of Gatinet, sleepy and forgetful, was amusingly rendered by M. Parade, as was also that of Madame Laiguissier by Madame Alexis. Mdle. Massin, as Cesarine, was admirable; and M. Train, as De Bagnolie, cannot be excelled. It is understood that the ingenious company to which these artists belong will appear in other pieces, especially including "Nos Allées," "Le Capitaine Tio," and "Les Grandes Demoiselles." The director of the scene of these French plays is M. M. L. Mayer, who conducts the business with extreme care. The English Gaiety Company will return to these boards on Monday week.

The Polytechnic is successfully essaying to keep pace with the time and its demands by the production of novelty in the style and subjects of the lectures delivered. On Saturday Mr. J. L. King lectured on the Russo-Turkish war, illustrated with photographs from engravings in this Journal and a contemporary, and described its progress in a manner well calculated to enable the auditor to realise its terrible scenes and incidents. Professor Gardner also presented a new entertainment called "Spiritism," accompanied with various forms of optical, chemical, and mechanical illusion, and a new and extended example of the Davenport cabinet trick. This was followed by the story of "The Sleeping Beauty," told by Mr. George Buckland in his usual animated style. Mr. H. Page's patent Human Arm Writer deserves especial notice as a very extraordinary invention.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has appointed Mr. Francis A. Campbell, of the Foreign Office, as his private secretary, in the place of Mr. Richard Durnford, appointed an Assistant-Commissioner of Charities.

The Dublin Corporation have passed a resolution protesting against the placing of the intended Government Science and Art Museum in Dublin under the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. They argue that it should be managed by Irishmen directly responsible to the Government.

At a conference of delegates, about one hundred in number, of "the whole of the co-operative societies in the area known as the north-western section," held at Rochdale last Saturday, resolutions were passed recommending that in the formation of all new co-operative societies provision should be made for the appropriation of a percentage of the profits to purposes of education, and that existing societies should adopt this plan.

The Hemel Hempstead branch of the Midland Railway was opened for passenger traffic on Monday. The new line is a single one, is nine miles in length, and has been nearly thirteen years in course of construction. It leaves the Midland Railway just beyond Harpenden station, and affords railway accommodation to the districts of Redbourn and Hemel Hempstead. It is intended to connect with the London and North-Western system at Boxmoor, but the line at present opened is two miles short of the latter station.

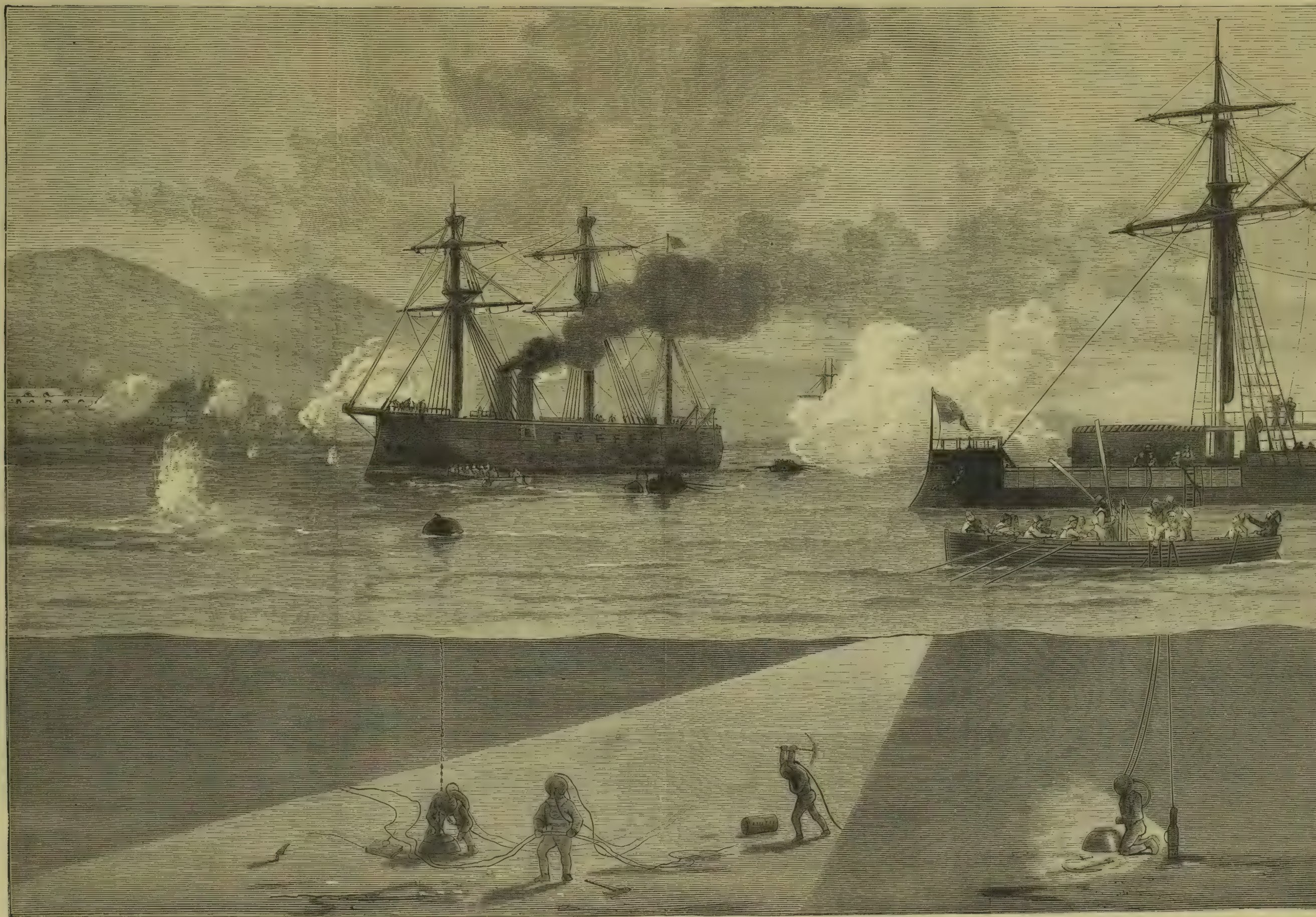
A great gathering of Durham miners took place last Monday, on the City Race-Ground. The numbers present were computed at 30,000. The secretary of the Miners' Association said it had during the past year paid £25,000 in support of members thrown out of work. Mr. Macdonald, M.P., attributed the depression in the coal and iron trades to over-competition on the part of mine owners. Sir Arthur Middleton, M.P., spoke strongly in favour of the assimilation of the borough and county franchise, which Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., also supported. Mr. Burt, M.P., was present and addressed the meeting.

The Charity Organisation Society have drawn up a useful report upon the importation of Italian children into this country and their employment here by the padroni who profit by their services. It is clear that these helpless children are often treated with cruelty, are over-worked, and ill-fed, and that the girls specially require protection. Besides regular dépôts of these children in London, there are independent centres of the traffic in different parts of the provinces. The committee recommend the enforcement of the provisions of the Vagrant Act. The children would then be sent home by the Italian Benevolent Society; but it is suggested the traffic might be soon stopped if the English public refused to give money to these children, knowing now that it really goes to their taskmasters, and that it condemns many of them to "a life of sin and shame."

The members of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, to the number of 200, were entertained last Saturday evening by the President, Dean Stanley, at a conversazione, held at The Deanery, Westminster. It was intended that the entertainment should take the form of a garden party, but the state of the weather was such that this intention had to be abandoned. The showers were so frequent and so heavy that the tea, which it was intended to serve in the college gardens, had to be laid in the dining-hall of the college. The working men present represented about eighty affiliated clubs from all parts of the metropolis and the provinces. These clubs, which number 800, have been all established in ten years. After tea the guests were conducted over the cathedral by Dean Stanley, who pointed out, and rehearsed the history of, many of the most important monuments to virtue, genius, and honour which the venerable structure enshrines. After passing through the cloisters, catacombs, and other places of interest, the Chapter House—that ancient place of parliament—was reached. Here Mr. Babbs moved, and Mr. Lowe (both members of the council) seconded, a vote of thanks to Dean Stanley for his hospitality. The Dean acknowledged the compliment in graceful terms, and then invited his guests to the deanery, where the remainder of the evening was passed in friendly discourse, and in inspecting the many rare works of art, science, and literature which adorn the walls and tables of the various apartments.



THE WAR: COSSACKS ON THE MARCH ON FOOT TO SPARE THEIR HORSES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



TORPEDO WARFARE: TURKISH DIVERS REMOVING THE RUSSIAN TORPEDOES OFF POTI, IN THE BLACK SEA.

THE WAR: LEAVES FROM OUR ARTISTS' SKETCH-BOOKS.



A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, RUSTCHUK: SHARPENING SWORDS.



OLD AND YOUNG TURKEY.



VENUS AND MARS.



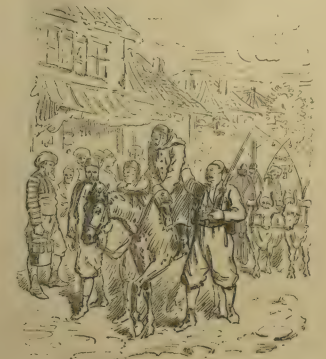
SKETCHES IN THE TURKISH CAMP, RUSTCHUK.



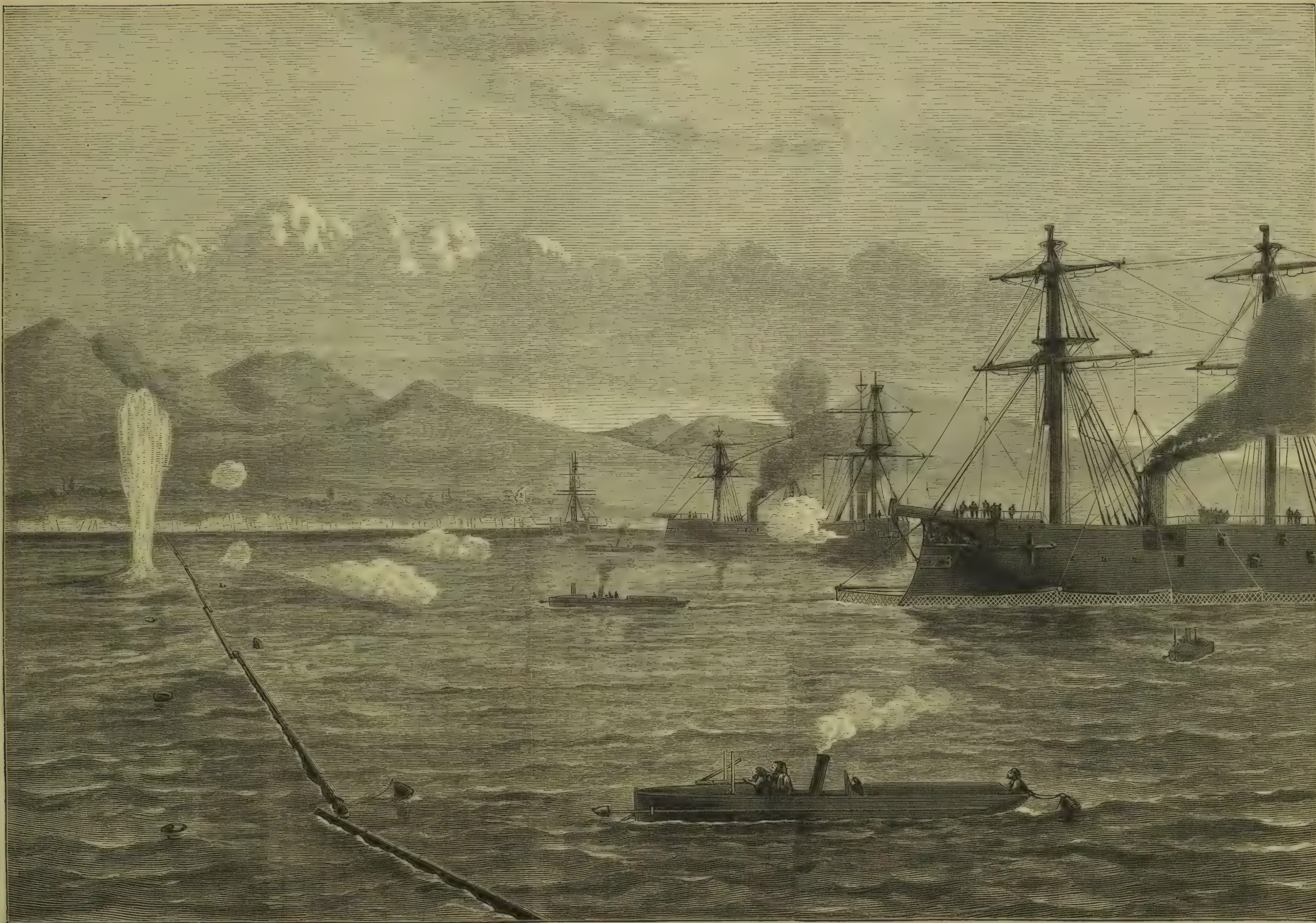
PUNISHMENT OF A TURK FOR ASSAULTING A BULGARIAN.



TURKISH SOLDIERS WRESTLING.



THE FIRST WOUNDED MAN ENTERING RUSTCHUK.



TORPEDO WARFARE: THE TURKISH FLEET IN SUDA BAY EXERCISING FOR PREPARATIONS AGAINST A SUPPOSED RUSSIAN ATTACK BY TORPEDOES.



THE PRINCE OF WALES UNVEILING THE STATUE OF ALFRED THE GREAT AT WANTAGE.



LOCKINGE HOUSE, VISITED BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO WANTAGE.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the town of Wantage, in Berkshire, on Saturday last, being the guests of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., at Lockinge House, and the Prince unveiled Count Gleichen's marble statue of King Alfred, presented by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, which stands in the market-place facing the church. Wantage, sixty miles from London, is situated between the main line of the Great Western Railway, beyond Didcot, and the range of the Berkshire Downs, along which runs the great Roman military road, called the Ridgeway. Its neighbourhood includes many places of historical or traditional interest; one place is Ashdown, or Æscendune, where a great battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes, in the year 871, and where Alfred, who was born at Wantage, helped to gain the victory for his brother King Ethelred I. Here is the famous White Horse, cut out in the turf of the hill-side, for a perpetual monument of that great English victory. There was a millennial or thousandth anniversary celebration, in 1849, of the birth of King Alfred at Wantage, but a statue or monument has long been desired. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, who resides at Lockinge House, between Stevenage, the nearest railway station, and the town of Wantage, has made this handsome gift to his neighbours and fellow-countrymen. The statue is by his Serene Highness Count Gleichen (Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenbourg, and connected with our Royal Family), whose accomplishments as a sculptor are well known. It is 8 ft. in height, of Sicilian marble, standing on a granite pedestal. It represents King Alfred with his right hand on a battleaxe, and with a roll of parchment in his left hand, as both a great warrior and a great legislator, teacher of sound knowledge, and author of English books. We shall give an illustration of the statue in our next week's publication.

The Prince of Wales is a lineal descendant of King Alfred, by the intermarriage of the Saxon with the Norman reigning houses in the eleventh century, and by the subsequent derivation of the Plantagenets from the Normans, of the Tudors and Stuarts from the Plantagenets, and of the House of Brunswick from James I. Though Alfred reigned only over the southern part of England, his kingdom was unquestionably the basis of that over which Queen Victoria now reigns, and it was most fitting that the heir to the throne should be invited to perform the ceremony of unveiling this statue. Their Royal Highnesses on Saturday afternoon travelled from Paddington to the Wantage-road station, with their suite, in a special train of saloon carriages. They were met at the station there by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and a party of ladies and gentlemen, including the Earl of Abingdon (Lord Lieutenant of Berks); Mr. W. G. Mount (High Sheriff), the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Walter, M.P., and Mr. Wroughton, M.P. The carriages in waiting conveyed their Royal Highnesses and the whole party to Wantage, a distance of two miles, with an escort formed by a troop of the Royal Berks Yeomanry. There were several triumphal arches on the road, and the inhabitants were gathered in crowds to welcome their Royal visitors. On arriving in the market-place, they took their places on a dais, beneath a canopy, close to the statue of King Alfred, which was covered with a blue and white cloth. The band of the Grenadier Guards played "God Save the Queen." Mr. H. De Vitre, Chairman of the Wantage Committee for the reception of their Royal Highnesses, as well as for the acceptance of the statue, read an address to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness was also presented with a copy of the address, which had been illuminated by the Sisters of St. Mary's Home, Wantage. He made an appropriate brief speech in reply, in which he said, "I feel that I cannot visit this town, ever memorable as the birthplace of my illustrious though remote ancestor, Alfred the Great, without calling to mind his eminent virtues, his noble deeds, and his devoted patriotism." He also complimented his gallant friend, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, on the generous gift, and his cousin, Count Gleichen, on the statue as a work of art. The Rev. Canon Butler, Vicar of Wantage, presented to their Royal Highnesses five children from the different parish schools. One little girl brought the Princess a bouquet; and all the assembled scholars, boys and girls, sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Their Royal Highnesses then planted a lime-tree in the market-place, as a token of their visit; and the Prince of Wales uncovered the statue, amidst the cheers of the people, while the band played the National Anthem. The ground was kept by a company of the Wantage Rifle Volunteers. We give an illustration of the scene in the market-place, as the Prince drew the cord to remove the covering of the statue.

Their Royal Highnesses stayed till Monday afternoon at Lockinge House. They were entertained with a garden party on Saturday afternoon; and, though it rained nearly all the time, a spacious pavilion marquee sheltered the company, and they were amused with an exhibition of Indian jugglers. A dinner party was given to about eighty guests that evening. A view of Lockinge House, with the adjoining church, forms our second illustration of this Royal Visit.

The Orange anniversaries this month have, on the whole, passed off quietly, both in Ireland and in Liverpool.

With the view of adding to the efficiency of the mercantile training-ships as recruiting centres for the Navy and naval reserves, the Government has decided to supply all training-ships for boys with guns, rifles, and single-sticks free of charge.

The coroner's jury which has been inquiring into the causes of the fatal bridge accident at Bath on June 6, has returned a verdict of manslaughter against the proprietors of the structure and the toll-keeper.

The annual country congress of the British Archaeological Association is to be held at Llangollen during the week beginning Aug. 27. It will be held under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and the immediate presidency of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. The opening meeting and dinner will take place on Monday, Aug. 27, and there will be excursions every day in the week, and meetings at night for the reading of papers. Among the places set down to be visited are Offa's Dyke, Denbigh Castle, Chirk Castle, Castell Dinas Bran, Valle Crucis Abbey, Elyse's Pillar, the Gaer, an ancient British encampment, site of Owen Glendower's house, an ancient stone castle, and several ancient churches at Dolgelly, Denbigh, Wrexham, and other places.

Mr. Gladstone visited Plymouth yesterday week, and met with an enthusiastic reception. In his reply to an address of welcome he insisted upon the interests of this country being identical with its duties, and, urging the people to act on the conviction manifested in the meetings of last autumn, he advised an unremitting attention to the conduct of the Government, since proposals might be made at any moment to prevent great duties from being fulfilled. The right hon. gentleman, Mrs. Gladstone, Lord Coleridge, and a distinguished party breakfasted with Dr. Temple, the Bishop of Exeter, at the palace, on Saturday morning; and, after visiting the cathedral and other places of interest in Exeter, left by the Flying Dutchman, amid cheers, for London.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It is almost a pity that Mr. Sergeant Sherlock did not interpellate Mr. Secretary Cross in the Commons immediately after that remarkably unsatisfactory verdict of "temporary insanity" had been returned by the Coroner's jury in the lamentable case of the poor little Blue Coat Boy Gibbs; and it is a greater pity that the Committee appointed by the Home Secretary to inquire into the whole matter did not commence their labours until after the newspapers had been flooded day after day with appalling letters from "Old Blues" denouncing the atrocities which, it was alleged, used to take place at Christ's Hospital thirty or forty years ago. Some of the stories of cruelty and oppression have, indeed, so very ancient an odour that they might have been inspired by the ghosts of Coleridge and Charles Lamb, whose records of their experiences as "Blues" are simply harrowing.

The inquiry, of course, must be thorough; and it is to be regretted that the Committee should have elected to hold their sittings with closed doors. The heart paternal and maternal of England has been deeply moved by this deplorable case; and it is indispensable that the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should be elicited. For my part, I do most earnestly and sincerely hope that the most noble, venerable, and beneficent foundation of Christ's Hospital will come unscathed out of the trying ordeal to which it is being subjected. I love the very name of the Blue Coat School; and if I am prejudiced in its favour my prejudice, I trust, springs from no unworthy motive. Forty years ago my Mother used to sing at the Public Suppers in the old hall in Newgate-street; and forty years ago I had a dear brother (C. K. S., *cheu!*) who was a "Blue" (Dr. Rice Head Master, Mr. Huggins Steward), and who was Monitor, "Great Erasmus," Deputy Grecian, and what not.

I never heard my brother speak of any cruelty or oppression, scholastic or monitorial, at the Blue Coat School in his time. I never heard Thornton Hunt, whose father, Leigh Hunt, was a "Blue," speak ill of the place; and I have often heard poor dear Peter Cunningham, my predecessor in the column of Table-Talk, which, at intervals, these seventeen years past, I have had the honour of contributing to this Journal, speak in any but terms of love and veneration for the school in which he had been a distinguished scholar. That the rod has always been one of the "institutions" of Christ's Hospital everybody knows. It has been, time out of mind, an "institution" in every famous school in England. All readers of quaint old Tusser are familiar with his apostrophe to Nicholas Udall, the *plagiosus Orbilius* of Eton—

From Paul's I went, to Eton sent,
To learn straightways the Latin phrase;
Where fifty-three stripes given to me
At once I had.

For fault but small, or none at all,
It came to pass thus beat I was.
See, Udall, see the mercy of thee
To me, poor lad!

Only last night, reading myself to sleep with Howel's Letters, I came on that exquisitely pathetic letter to his father in which J. H. thanks him for "the indulgent and costly care" he bestowed on his breeding by placing him in "a choice methodical school" near his dwelling, "under a learned (though lashing) master." "Old Boys," Blues or otherwise, bore no grudge to their schoolmasters in those days. One word more ere I conclude an unconscionably protracted series of "Echoes" on one theme. This is not the first time that I have said in print, yet this is a time when I may perhaps appropriately repeat, that I was educated in a foreign school containing a thousand boys, where I forgot what little I knew of my own language, and never subsequently learned to speak any other with propriety. In this school there was neither flogging, nor caning, nor corporal punishment of any kind. On the other hand, I passed a considerable portion of my collegiate career in the collegiate black hole, in the company of a loaf of sour bread and a pitcher of water, and in constant dread of rats. And if I have any memory at all, I owe the development of that faculty to the horrible long "impositions" which were set me (not to write out, but to learn by heart) at school. Which is the right way of teaching boys? We have been squabbling over different systems ever since Martial wrote his epigram on the "lashing" pedagogue, and we seem as far from agreement on the subject as ever.

A "Domestic Economy Congress" has been opened with great *clat* at Birmingham; and as the indefatigable Sir Henry Cole is "running" the undertaking, it cannot fail, I should say, to achieve brilliant success. I always thought that "Domestic Economy" was a branch of "Social Science," which is likewise about to be congressionally discussed; but when the health and comfort of the people are the topics under discussion "the more the merrier" may emphatically be said of Congresses. Cooking, nursing, warming, ventilation, "elementary instruction to children in physiology," and so forth, will be the subjects taken up by the domestic sages in the Midland metropolis. I have no time to go down to Birmingham myself, nor, if I went there, perhaps, should I be welcome; yet should I dearly like to write, or to get somebody to write, a paper to be read at the next session of the Congress on "the Possibility of teaching Housemaids how to dust china ornaments and other drawing-room 'curios' without breaking them into little bits." In these days of "blue and white" such instruction is imperatively needed; and I can't help thinking that the first lesson to be taught to a housemaid is, while she is dusting, not to turn her head in a contrary direction to the object which should claim her entire attention, in order to listen to the strains of "Said the old Obadiah to the young Obadiah," in the next street, or to stare at Sarah Jane cleaning the second-floor windows (and risking her life thereby) at Number Ten, opposite.

I have always thought that the centre of the court-yard of the British Museum would be the very best site which, in the entire metropolis, could be found for the erection of Cleopatra's Needle, which—thanks to the munificence of Professor Erasmus Wilson and Mr. John Dixon—should soon arrive in the Thames. Mr. Dixon, however, seems to be of opinion that the transport of the enormous mass of stone from the river side to Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, would be not only a very expensive process, but might likewise be perilous to the integrity of the roadway and the subterranean network of gas and water pipes, subways and sewers. Moreover, Mr. Dixon decries the grass-plot in the Museum's court-yard as "sooty," and the façade as "dingy." As a parishioner of St. Giles's, Bloomsbury (I wish that the poor rates were a little lighter), I indignantly protest against the insinuation. We have more bright greenery in our squares and in the grounds of the Foundling than in any other part of London; and the Messrs. Smirke's magnificent Ionic façade (praised by Professor Cockerell as second only to the constructions of Trajan and Hadrian) is, in fact, not half so "dingy" as the frontage of the new Houses of Parliament. There! For the rest, I say all honour to Dr. Erasmus Wilson and Mr. John Dixon; and good luck may they have with their obelisk on the site selected for it by the Earl of Harrowby, "at

Whitehall steps, halfway between Charing-cross and Westminster Bridges."

Mem.: Mr. Dixon says that the Adelphi terrace casts a "dismal shadow," and that Charing-cross railway bridge is "hideous." *De gustibus, &c.* I am Goth enough to hold that the bridge which has supplanted the old Hungerford cobweb structure is, with its colossal piers and its titanic reticulations of sombre ironwork relieved by golden bosses, one of the most superb engineering structures in Europe. The twenty-first century will do it justice.

Captain Hawley Smart, who when I knew him first was a dashing *hauptmann* of foot in Canada, and not long from the battle-fields of the Crimea, and is now an equally dashing writer of sporting and military novels, has begun a new story, promising excellently well, called "Sunshine and Snow," in the July number of the *St. James's Magazine*. The magazine itself, which has passed under new management, has been developed to abnormal dimensions, and now looks "as deep as a well and as wide as a church door." To be sure, it is the *United Empire Review* as well; and a Review must needs be imposing in size.

In that immense treasury of human learning, the Common Place Books of Robert Southey, who, quite apart from his attainments as a poet and a historian, may, on the score of curious erudition alone, be qualified as the English Ducange and the English Bayle,—in four closely-printed volumes of a thousand pages each, the indices contain but two trifling references to Alfred the Great, whose statue by Count Gleichen was unveiled at Wantage, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, on Saturday last. The paucity of references to the great King in Southey (who probably knew Asser and the Venerable Bede by heart) puzzles me.

Mem.: It has been noticed as a curious coincidence that Wantage is on the verge of the Vale of the White Horse, the periodical "scouring" of which has been so graphically described by Mr. Thomas Hughes, and that a White Horse is the ancient heraldic cognizance of the House of Hanover, whose august Head is lineally descended from Alfred.

Pinning my faith to a statement made in a usually scrupulously accurate contemporary, the *Athenaeum*, I descanted last week on the presumed death of that very talented artist M. Ernest Griset. I rejoice to learn that M. Griset is alive. As my estimate of his artistic merits was made in perfect good faith and with a hearty appreciation of what he had already done, I do not see anything to alter in it, save to express a hope that M. Griset will live long enough to develop all the "sketches" of which I spoke into first-rate drawings.

G. A. S.

THE CLAIM OF LORD DUNDONALD.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the case of the late Lord Dundonald recommend in their report that steps should be taken to vindicate his character, and that a pecuniary compensation be granted to the present Earl.

The Committee say they "have arrived at the conclusion that complete reparation will not have been done to Lord Dundonald unless the claim for back pay, which he bequeathed to his grandson, is recognised. Everything connected with his restoration to the naval service and to his rank and honour proceeded upon the principle that, so far as possible, he should be placed in the same position as if he never had been removed from the service. This appears, of necessity, to imply that the reparation spoken of in the Treasury Minute is not complete. In the opinion of your Committee, no technical rule should be permitted to stand in the way of such reparation, the justice of which seems to be followed by a natural inference from the steps that have already been taken. In reviewing the whole case, your Committee have to observe that under one Government, in 1832, Lord Dundonald received the free pardon of the Crown and was promoted to that place in the Navy which he would have held had he never been dismissed the service. Under a subsequent Government, in 1847, he was restored to the honours conferred upon him previous to his expulsion. It appears to your Committee that these steps could not have been taken by responsible advisers of the Crown who believed Lord Dundonald to have been guilty of the charges of which, in 1814, he was convicted, and the course pursued towards him amounts to nothing less than a public recognition by the Government of his innocence. It should further be borne in mind that the exceptionally brilliant services of Lord Dundonald rendered to the British Crown as a naval officer would, but for his dismissal, probably have earned for him more ample and adequate reward than any which he received for his services. Your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that this is a case peculiarly exceptional in its character, and deserving her Majesty's most gracious and favourable consideration."

The Mercers' Company have appointed Mr. Holmes as the agent to their estates in Londonderry, the post being worth £800 a year, with a residence.

Bristol, which some time ago began an importation of dead meat from America, has begun to import live stock also. The Acadie on Monday brought 300 sheep from New York, which arrived in excellent condition; but, in consequence of there being no distinct place at Bristol for the reception of foreign stock, the whole cargo had to be slaughtered either on board or close alongside the steamer.

The fund which has been raised for the relief of Mrs. Williams and her family now amounts to £1200. The Committee who have charge of the fund have advised Mrs. Williams to send her eldest boy to Christ's Hospital, a nomination having been offered; and the second boy to the Royal St. Anne's School, a gentleman having undertaken his election on condition of the expenses being paid. Any votes for St. Anne's School sent to the hon. treasurer will be much appreciated. The investment of the money collected will be resolved upon at a meeting on the 31st inst.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the annual expenditure on public offices and buildings have presented their report to Parliament. They state that at the present time £20,080 is paid annually for the hire of houses for the use of the public departments at the west end of London, and that the evidence taken by the Committee shows that, independently of the deficient accommodation, the system of hiring, when applied to the great departments, is unsatisfactory. They call attention to three plans for the concentration of certain public departments which have been submitted to them, and, in conclusion, remark that "they cannot too strongly insist on the expediency of the Government losing no time in proposing some plan by which the evils complained of may be remedied." It is their opinion that "delay will lead to greater expense in the future, and that immediate action is demanded for the efficiency and comfort of the public departments and the dignity of the country."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY, BART.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., of Bombay, whose death in India is just announced, was born Oct. 9, 1811, the eldest son of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a Parsee merchant of wealth and ability and a great philanthropist, who was created a Baronet Aug. 6, 1857. He succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, April 14, 1859, and the following year relinquished his original names, "Cursetjee Jamsetjee," for those of his father, under a special Act of the Council of India authorising all successors to the title to bear the names of the first Baronet. Sir Jamsetjee was twice married; by his first wife he had one child, who died in 1872; by his second wife he had three sons and ten daughters. Of the former, the eldest, his successor, formerly Manockjee Cursetjee, now Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, third Baronet, was born March 3, 1851.

SIR F. F. ECHLIN, BART.

Sir Ferdinand Fenton Echlin, Bart., died on the 4th inst., at Leisclip, in the county of Kildare, aged eighty. He was a younger son of the late Sir James Echlin, fourth Baronet, and succeeded to the title at the decease of his elder brother, Sir Frederick Henry Echlin, in May, 1871. He married, 1840, Mary, only daughter of Mr. William Cavanagh, of Crangeby, in the county of Westmeath, and leaves, with other issue, a son and successor, now Sir Thomas Echlin, seventh Baronet, born Nov. 8, 1844. The baronetcy was conferred, in 1721, on Sir Henry Echlin, Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, but came eventually, divested of all estate or property, to the branch of the Baronet whose death we record. The melancholy story of these landless Baronets Echlin forms a touching episode in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families."

SIR GEORGE BELL.

General Sir George Bell, K.C.B., Knight of the Legion of Honour and of the Medjidie, Colonel 1st (Royal Scots) Regiment, died on the 10th inst., aged eighty-three. He saw much service in the Peninsula, Burmah, Canada, Crimea, &c., and had the Indian, Crimean, and Turkish medals. At the Alma and Inkerman he commanded the Royal Regiment, and was wounded at Sebastopol. He was author of "Rough Notes by an Old Soldier." Sir George was son of Charles Bell, Esq., of Bellevue, Ireland, and brother of Henry Nugent Bell, whose successful management of "the Huntingdon peerage" was one of the most interesting instances of energy and skill. Sir George married, first, Alicia, daughter and heiress of James Scott, Esq., of Ecclesjohn; and, secondly, Margaret Addison, daughter of Thomas Dougal, Esq.

MAJOR-GENERAL TINLEY.

Major-General R. N. Tinley died at St. Helier's, Jersey, on the 10th inst. His services from the year 1832, when he obtained his first commission, included the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg, the Battle of Maharajpore, wherein he was severely wounded, and the Crimean War, in which he commanded the 39th Regiment. He had the bronze medal for Maharajpore, a medal and clasp for the Crimea, and was also decorated with the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie. His commission of Lieutenant-Colonel bears date 1855, Colonel 1858, and Major-General 1868.

MR. D. R. MORIER.

David Richard Morier, Esq., formerly H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation, died on the 13th inst., at 45, Montagu-square, at the advanced age of ninety-three. He entered the diplomatic service so far back as 1804, when he went out as secretary to a political mission to Ali, Pasha of Janina, and to the Turkish Governors of the Morea. He was for several years engaged on various missions in the East; in 1813 was attached to the Austrian Embassy, and in 1814 was employed on matters relating to the Treaties of Paris, and at the Congress of Vienna under Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington. He was Consul-General in France from 1815 till the abolition of that office in 1832; and subsequently, from 1832 to 1847, was Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation.

MR. MERRITT.

The death is announced of Mr. Henry Merritt, who has for the last quarter of a century gained high repute as a picture-restorer and art-critic. Self taught, save what knowledge he acquired from an old picture-restorer at Oxford, his birthplace, he was considered one of the most accomplished experts and judges of the authenticity of pictures. He was not only engaged by the possessors of large private collections, but also by the authorities of the National Gallery and the Royal Academy. Perhaps his chef-d'œuvre in the art of restoration was that of the ancient portrait of Richard II., which hung formerly in the choir of Westminster Abbey. This picture, in which it was stated the fidelity of the likeness had been destroyed by previous restorers, was confided to the care of Mr. Merritt, in conjunction with Mr. Richmond; and so successfully did they perform this difficult feat that they removed the outer and unfaithful portrait, leaving the original an almost perfect tempera painting of the style of the fourteenth century. Another interesting restoration of his was that of a portrait of Henry VII., in the National Portrait Gallery.

William Kynaston Gaskell, Esq., on the 12th inst., in his eighty-first year.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Frederick Johnstone, late Grenadier Guards, on the 14th inst.

Dr. James Bryce, of Edinburgh, the well-known geologist, killed by a fall from a rock in the Pass of Inverfarigag.

Thomas Hall, Esq., B.A., F.C.S., late Lecturer of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at the City of London School, on the 10th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged fifty-nine.

The Rev. Daniel Nantes, Vicar of Powderham and Chaplain to the Earl of Devon, one of the leaders of the Evangelical clergy of his district, on the 11th inst., aged above eighty.

Captain L. B. Mackinnon, R.N., formerly M.P. for Rye in the Liberal interest, author of "Atlantic and Transatlantic Sketches," "Steam Warfare," and other works, on the 10th inst., in his sixty-third year.

Thomas Lomax Openshaw, Esq., of Heaton-grove, Bury, Lancashire, J.P. and D.L., eldest son of Jonathan Openshaw, Esq., of Bank House, in the same county, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Joseph Holt, Esq., of Heaton-grove, on the 2nd inst., aged forty-nine.

CHESS.

St. Valery (France).—You have mistaken the conditions of Problem No. 1742. These are to mate—and not, as you have supposed, to obtain a winning position—in three moves. White, we are aware, can win in many ways.

H M P (Plymouth).—The problem shall have our best attention.

E T (Bath).—The game is very acceptable, and we are much obliged for it. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

J F (Vienna).—We have, as requested, sent you the solution of No. 1728.

A M (Moscow).—Many thanks for your letter and the inclosure; the latter shall have early publication.

B H (Middlesborough).—Both problems, with solutions, have come to hand, and shall be examined as promptly as possible.

H R G (Clement's Inn).—The *Schachopfeben* of Max Lange was published by Veit and Co., Leipzig. Any book agent should procure it for you without difficulty.

W Foster (Sunderland).—Thanks for the problem. The two-move position is marked for early insertion. The other contents of your letter shall receive due consideration.

J O W (Honor Oak).—We are not quite satisfied as to the accuracy of your problem, but we hope to report upon it next week.

D M P (Sao Paulo).—The correction of No. 1 is noted.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1740 received from G W Stevens, A Little Boy, Bishop's Pawn, H R G, J S Warren, Lady's Mile, W Foster, and L A N.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1741 received from H Stebbing, C O M, W P Welch, Norman Rumbelow, G W Stevens, Indicus, F O Egger, P S Shenale, E Burkhard, H Human, and Action.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1742 received from H B. Coplano, J de Honsteyn, E H V, E H V, East Marden, Damiano, E F Villiamy, J Thursty, T Edgar, L G A, B T King, E Worsley, Mechanic, Only Jones, B R Stone, N E D, Triton, R Roughhead, H Burgher, Leonora and Leon, Black Knight, L S R, Tippet, S Western, W Lee, Long Stop, Americaine, J Wontone, W Alston, Tallyho, Simpler, J Williams, Queen of Connaught, A G B, W Nelson, Harrovian, A Scot, S Threlfall, C B Elmore, D Leslie, N Powell, W O Dutton, T Hope, R W R, E Esmond, W Cowell, G Reeves, A Mackenzie, St J E, N Brock, J Lyndford, S Adams, J L T, H Stansfield, G A Ballingall, Norman Rumbelow, Hereward, Dr F St, F O Egger, R H Brooks, T West, Woolwich Chess Club, W Leeson, W S B, H Stevenson, C Eggert, E L G, E Burkhard, H M Pridaux, Dolly, G W Stevens, Emile Frau, B Lewy, H Human, H Beumann, B W C, N H Hastings, and W Robson.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS Nos. 1 and 2 received from H B. Coplano, E H V, J de Honsteyn, G H V, Norman Rumbelow, East Marden, Hereward, F O Egger, R H Brooks, T West, W Leeson, Co-Charbonizer, W S B, P S Shenale, E L G, H M Pridaux, A R, G W Stevens, Emile Frau, Queen of Connaught, Leonora and Leon, H R G, J F Spiers, Lady's Mile, L G H, Winchester, A Mountaineer, J Lyndford, and St J F.

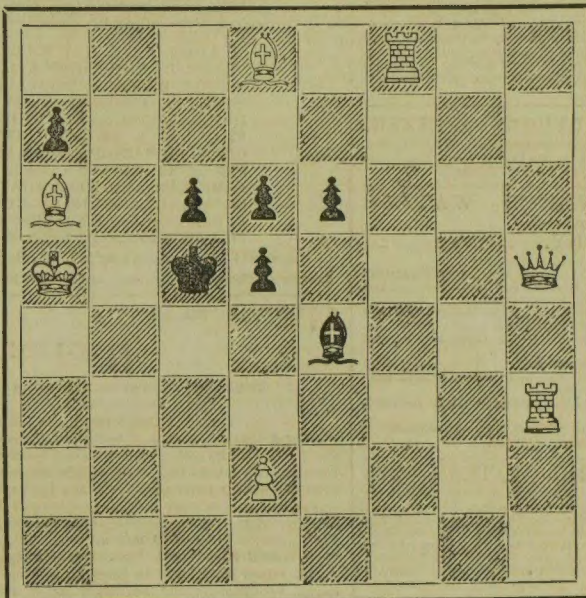
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1741.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th. Any move.
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1744.

By J. A. W. HUNTER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following interesting Games were played between two of our best English players, Messrs. Boden and Bird.—(Evans's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. Bird).	BLACK (Mr. Boden).	WHITE (Mr. Bird).	BLACK (Mr. Boden).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. Kt to K 5th	Q to K 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	20. P to B 4th	Q R to Q sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd	21. P to B 5th	Q to Q B sq
5. Castles	P to Q 3rd	22. Q R to B sq	P to Q B 4th
6. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
8. P takes P	B to Kt 5th		
9. B to Kt 2nd	Castles		
10. P to Kt 5th	Kt to K 2nd		
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q 4th		
12. P takes P	Q Kt takes P		
13. Q to Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd		
This move subjects Black to a tedious and defensive game. 13. Kt to K B 5th would, we venture to think, have been a better line of play.		Evidently the best move.	
14. Kt to K 5th	B to Q 2nd	23. B takes Kt	R takes B
15. K to R sq	P to K R 3rd	24. R takes P	Q to Q sq
16. P to Q R 4th	B to R 4th	25. R takes R	Q takes R
17. Q Kt to B 3rd	R to K sq	26. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
		27. R to Q B sq	P to B 3rd
		28. Kt to Kt 6th	K to B 2nd
		29. P to Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd
		30. B to B 3rd	R to Q B sq
		The best way of winning the Pawn, which cannot now be saved.	
		31. B to Q 2nd	R takes R (ch)
		32. B takes R	B takes P
		The remainder of the game was not recorded, but it was eventually won by White.	

Between the same Players.—(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. Boden).	BLACK (Mr. Bird).	WHITE (Mr. Boden).	BLACK (Mr. Bird).
1. P to Q R 3rd	P to K 4th	12. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
2. P to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. Castles	Kt to K 2nd
3. B to B 4th	P to B 4th	14. R to K sq	P to B 3rd
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	15. B to Kt 3rd	K to Q 2nd
5. P to Q 3rd	B to B 4th		
6. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
The situation is now one that frequently occurs in the King's Gambit declined.		He does not appear to have any better move at his disposal. White threatens to win the Kt by 16. B to Kt 5th, and should Black play 15. P to K R 3rd, then follow 16. Q to R 5th (ch) and 17. Q to B 7th, &c.	
7. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q 5th	16. B to Kt 5th	R to K sq
Mr. Bird plays rather carelessly here. This move and the exchanges that follow it lose time.		17. Q takes P (ch)	
8. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	An exceedingly fine finish to a pretty little game.	
9. Kt to K 2nd	P takes P	17. K takes Q	
10. P takes P	K Kt takes P	18. B to K B 4th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
11. B to Q 5th	Kt to B 6th	19. B to K 6th	Mate.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 5.—By A. F. Parbury.

White: K at Q B 2nd, Q at K B 2nd, R at Q 8th, B at K R 2nd, Kt at K R 7th; Ps at Q 5th, K B 6th, and K Kt 6th.

Black: K at Q 2nd, B at Q sq, Kts at K Kt sq and K R 3rd, Ps at Q Kt 2nd and K 2nd.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 6.—By J. Thursty.

White: K at Q 8th, Q at Q R 2nd, Rs at Q 2nd and K B 8th, Bs at Q R sq and Q 7th, Kts at Q Kt sq and K Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 3rd, R at Q R 4th, B at Q Kt 2nd, Kts at Q R sq and Q 4th; Ps at Q Kt 3rd, K B 3rd, and K Kt 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The close of the regular season at the City Chess Club was signalled on Saturday last by a dinner party at the residence of the president, Mr. H. F. Gastineau. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large number of London amateurs attended, and, engaging in consultation and alternation of London amateurs games, passed a very pleasant day. The next season of this flourishing association will commence in September; but, in the meantime, the club will be open on the Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week, and the committee, not unmindful of our younger sort, have arranged a set encounter between Mr. Blackburne and twenty-five members simultaneously for the 25th inst.

It is announced that Mr. Blackburne has challenged Herr Steinitz to a match for a stake of £50, and that the *def* will, in all probability, be accepted. It cannot with any grace be refused, we should think, for the result of the last match between these players—the Austrian scored every game—can only be ascribed to the shattered state of Mr. Blackburne's health.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 12, 1870) of the Most Hon. Cecil Chetwynd, Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, late of No. 15, Bruton-street, who died on May 13 last at Rome, was proved on the 16th ult. by Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, the son, and Lord Henry Francis Charles Kerr, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testatrix directs her body to be buried with plainness and privacy in some churchyard or vault attached to a Roman Catholic church or chapel, and provides that her funeral and testamentary expenses shall be paid out of the money in the hands of her bankers, and the rest of such money she gives to the Rev. Robert Whitty, or the officiating priest for the time being of St. David's Roman Catholic Mission at Dalkeith. The deceased Marchioness has also bequeathed all her railway stock and shares to her executors upon trust to be applied by them as they shall in their absolute discretion think most proper for the spiritual benefit of the Roman Catholic children of that part of Scotland called the Roman Catholic Eastern District, the preference being given to the schools or children of St. David's, Dalkeith; all her Bank of England Stock to the Roman Catholic Mission at Jedburgh; to the said Rev. Robert Whitty or the officiating priest for the time being of St. David's Chapel, at Dalkeith, for the use of the services of the said chapel a gold locket with the word "Rome" engraved on the back, containing a relic of the true cross, which formed part of the relic of the true cross formerly in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. There are legacies, both specific and pecuniary, to different members of her Ladyship's family, and the remainder of her property she leaves to her son, Lord Walter Talbot Kerr.

The will (dated May 24, 1875) of Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., late of Barbon Manor, Westmorland, and of No. 68, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, who died on May 26 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Sir Ughtred James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., the son, and Joseph Kay and Edward Ebenezer Kay, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. Subject to some bequests, as his eldest son and successor in the baronetcy succeeds to the Shuttleworth estates, the testator leaves his property to his children, Lionel Edward Kay-Shuttleworth, Janet Elizabeth Kay-Shuttleworth, Robert Kay-Shuttleworth, and Stewart Marjoribanks Kay-Shuttleworth.

The will (dated Sept. 23, 1876) of Mr. Ellis James Gilman, late of Crown-court, Old Broad-street, and of The Boltons, Torquay, who died on April 13 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Mrs. Amelia Christiana Gilman, the widow, and Ellis Gilman, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his wife his residence The Boltons, with the furniture, plate, pictures, wines, household effects, horses, and carriages absolutely, and the sum of £40,000 for life, and at her death to their children or issue, as she shall by deed or will appoint; the advowson of the rectory, vicarage, or benefice of Chudleigh, Devon, and certain pieces of freehold land in the said parish, he leaves upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Amy Amelia Macartney. There are other provision for his children, and the residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said son Ellis.

The will and codicil (dated Dec. 23, 1873, and Aug. 12, 1874) of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Stepany Cowell Stepany, Bart., K.H., late of No. 5, St. George's-place, Hyde Park, and of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, who died on May 15 last, were proved on the 6th inst. by Sir Emile Algernon Arthur Keppel Cowell Stepany, Bart., the son, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. With the exception of a legacy and annuity to his late wife's maid and legacies to his butler and housekeeper, the testator gives all his property to his said son.

The will and codicil (dated April 15, 1872, and March 27, 1876) of Mr. Henry Weekes, R.A., art-sculptor, late of No. 90, Buckingham Palace-road, who died on May 28 last, were proved on the 25th ult. by Henry Weekes and John Ernest Weekes, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The only persons interested under the will are testator's wife and children.

The will, with three codicils, of the late Mr. Robert Garrod, of Ipswich, was proved on the 14th inst., the personal property being sworn under £45,000. The testator devotes the sum of £32,000 to legacies to his four daughters, and to one or two minor bequests. The residue of his personal property he bequeaths to his son, Alfred Baring Garrod, M.D., F.R.S., to whom he also devises the whole of his real estate.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF WILLS FROM YORK TO LONDON.

A deputation, introduced by the Archbishop of York, has had an interview with Mr. W. H. Smith, at the Treasury, on the subject of the proposed removal of the old wills and testamentary records of the province of York to London. Memorials were presented from the Corporations of York and Leeds, the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, the Incorporated Law Societies of Leeds, Yorkshire, and Manchester, and the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, all protesting against the removal of the wills to London. Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply, promised to lay their views before the Government, and to carefully consider the memorials on the subject. He would undertake to say, on the part of the Government, that the treatment which was applied to the rest of the kingdom in respect to the custody of such documents should, if they desired it, be applied to the important province of York. The Judge of the Probate Court had said that the documents were not at present in such custody as to be secured against fire, and that the building was not such as to justify their continuing where they were; and further added that there was ample provision in Somerset House for the old records. He would take care to bring under his Lordship's notice the statements made, and would inquire respecting the arrangements made in other parts of the kingdom.

There was a contest yesterday week between wings and steam, in which the former won. A carrier pigeon, which had been "homed" to a building in Cannon-street, City, was tossed through a carriage window of the Continental express-train from Dover to London as the train moved from the Admiralty Pier, the wind being west and the atmosphere hazy, but with the sun shining. For upwards of a minute the pigeon circled to an altitude of about half a mile, and then flew towards London. By this time the train, which carried the European mails and was timed not to stop between Dover and Cannon-street, had got up to full speed, and was proceeding at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The pigeon, as soon as it ascertained its bearings, took the nearest homeward route in a direction midway between Maidstone and Sittingbourne, the distance "as the crow flies" between Dover and London being seventy miles and by rail seventy-six miles and a half. When the Continental mail-express came into Cannon-street station the bird had been home twenty minutes.

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VICHY WATERS are pleasant to the taste, and may be drunk
pure or mixed with wine or spirits.
CAUTION.—See that the name of the particular water required
is on the capsule.
Sold by all Chemists, Wine and Mineral Water Merchants,
Price One Shilling per Bottle.

CARLSBAD MINERAL WATERS.—The
best and most efficacious European Remedy against all
diseases of the liver, stomach, bowels, spleen, kidneys, and
urinary organs, the stone in the bladder, complaints of the
prostate, diabetes mellitus, chronic rheumatism, gout, &c. The
famous natural Carlsbad Mineral Water, and their products,
the Sprudel Salt, the Sprudel Soap, and the Sprudel Lozenges
are exported to all regions of the world only by the CARLSBAD
MINERAL WATER EXPORTATION, Lobel Shotlaender,
Carlsbad (Bohemia), Austria.

COCKS'S READING SAUCE
is the best and most economical Sauce ever manufactured
FOR FISH, ENRICHING SOUPS, GRAVIES, &c.
It only requires a trial to convince the purchaser of its
excellence.
CAUTION.—The genuine is protected by Trade Mark—viz.,
CHARLES COCKS'S Signature on a white ground across the
Reading Arms.

In consequence of Spurious Imitations of
LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, "LEA
and PERRINS," which signature is placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is
genuine. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse
and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail,
by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF
MEAT.—Finest Meat-flavouring Stock for Soups, Made
Dishes, and Sauces. Caution.—Genuine ONLY with
facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature across Label.

BULLOCK IN A BOAT, "Trade Mark."
AUSTRALIAN BEEF and MUTTON. Just Landed.
Specially prepared for Summer Use by WHITEHEAD
and CO. (Limited). To be had of all Grocers.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has
commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied
on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea
imported. Sold only in Packets.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL
PRIZE MEDAL.
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating
qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic
article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food,
Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,
than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or
more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air.
Edited by Dr. Hassall.
TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL
awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

NEW YORK.—EPSS'S COCOA.
Dépôt: SMITH and VANDERBEEK, Park-place.
Each Packet or Tin is labelled thus—
JAMES EPSS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly, London.

SEASONABLE DELICACY.
BROWN and POLSON'S
CORN FLOUR
IS THE MOST AGREEABLE
AND MOST WHOLESOME ACCOMPANIMENT FOR
STEWED FRUIT
OF ALL KINDS.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN
COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best
goods only.—Whites, for Pastry, 11s. 6d. per bushel; House-
holds, for Bread, 10s. 8d.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 10s.;
Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14 lb.; fine, 3s. 4d.; American
Hominy, 4s.; Barley, Buckwheat, 6s. per bushel, or 10s. per
sack; Indian Corn, 4s. 8d. per bushel, or 17s. 6d. per sack; Oats,
4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 3s. 6d. per bushel; 13s. 6d. per sack;
Middlings, 2s. 4d.; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 4d.; Tick
Beans, 8s.; Split Peas, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per peck. Meat Biscuits, 20s.
per cwt.; Barley Meal, 4s. 6d. per bushel, or 17s. 6d. per sack.
Lentil Flour, for invalids, in tins, 1 lb. size, 1s.; and 7 lb., 5s.
All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quan-
tities. Orders and cheques to be made in favour of G. Young.

WILLIS'S "BEST BIRD'S-EYE"
CIGARETTES.
Sold Everywhere in Sixpenny Packets (containing Ten),
protected by our Name and Trade Mark.
W. D. and H. O. WILLIS, Bristol and London.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE
GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR,
GLOSS AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR
TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND
FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISH-
MENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR
RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION,
STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE
HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF
NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR
IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL
COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL
STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A
HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH.
USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT,
NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-
BALSAMUM.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Pre-
parations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every
condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one
time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and
below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of
the two they require.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
ZYLO-BALSAMUM,

For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair.
A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable,
without sediment.

A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING
OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES
THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND
ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-
MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON
IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PRE-
VENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM.
PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR
HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT
PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS
GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BAL-
SAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM
DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL
GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT
IS DELIGHTFULLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR
POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

CAUTION!—The Genuine only in Bluish Grey Wrappers.
Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

GOLDEN STAR
BAY-LEAF WATER.

Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the
Bay Tree (Myrica Ascria).
For the Toilet, Nursery, and Bath.

A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and
the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin,
removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply
after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful
aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Par-
ticularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children.
Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache
from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden
Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d.,
5s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps
from the Wholesale Dépôt, 114 and 116, Southampton-row,
London.

LAXORA LOZENGES.—This Preparation
will be found the most valuable remedy for Constipation,
Sluggishness of the Stomach, Bile, Headache, and
especially useful for Children and Ladies.
The "Lancet," June 9, 1877, reports:—"We have no
hesitation in recommending this preparation. It is a
great improvement on the preparations in common use
for the same purpose, and will be really valuable in
families."
"Medical Press and Circular," April 11, 1877:—"The
Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended."
C. R. O. Tichborne, M.D.:—"The Laxora Lozenges
are efficacious, and nicely made."
Each Box contains Eight Lozenges, and sold, 1s. 14d.,
by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 82, South-
wark-street.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR,
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM).
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.

Proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be
THE PUREST.
THE MOST PALATABLE.
THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED.
THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
THE ONLY ONE
which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY,
AND WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. SINCLAIR COHILL,
Physician Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tuber-
cular and the various forms of Strumous Disease,
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER
OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any
other Cod-Liver Oil with which I am acquainted.
DR. DE JONGH'S OIL is now the only Cod-Liver
Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Con-
sumption and Diseases of the Chest."

LENNOX BROWNE, Esq., F.R.C.S.,
Senior Surgeon Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.
"The action of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown
Cod-Liver Oil has proved, in my own experience,
particularly valuable; not only in those diseases
for which it was originally employed, but also in
many cases of weakness of the Singing and Speak-
ing Voice, dependent on Bronchial or Laryn-
geal Irritation, and in all forms of Strumous
Enlargement of Glands, and Discharges from the
Ear."

DR. GILL,
Consulting Physician Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society.

"Professor Trousseau remarks:—'Cod-
Liver Oil constitutes at the same time a food
and an agent of stimulation perfectly suited to
the organism when it is more or less deteriorated.'
Before I noticed these observations by so eminent
an authority as Trousseau, I had been led to a
similar belief by a considerable number of cases in
which I had had an opportunity of watching the
good effects of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN
COD-LIVER OIL."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals,
Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown
Cod-Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor
of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy,
especially in the wasting diseases of children."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL
is sold ONLY in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints,
4s. 9d.; Quarts, 8s., by all respectable Chemists and Druggists
throughout the world.
SOLE AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 71, STRAND, LONDON.

A NEW ERA. HOW TO PREVENT DISEASES.

THE GREAT QUESTION of the DAY.
How to prevent premature death from disease, or
prevention of the propagation of infectious diseases.
Startling but true. How long have we to be left in
sanitary matters at the mercy of the moment and
careless? The "Times" states that 100,000 cases
annually of illness from typhoid fever alone may be
set down as preventable. Upwards of

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS
have died of this preventable disease since the death of
PRINCE ALBERT, the Great and Good.

UNDER the Mosaic law the nations were
in a higher position in sanitary matters than the
world to-day, while their appliances were rude in
comparison to ours.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the
other day that

THE Health of the People is really the
foundation upon which all their happiness and power
as a State depend. For the most practical mode of
preventing disease and premature death see a large
illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S
FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable. As
an invigorating summer beverage use ENO'S FRUIT
SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is the best
preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache,
skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face,
giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of
appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation,
vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of
errors of eating and drinking.

INQUESTS.—A Startling Array.

"THOSE who won't learn at all are
plucked, and then you can't come up again. Nature's
pluck means extermination. Nature's discipline is
not even a word and a blow, and blow first, but the
blow without the word. It is left to you to find out
why your ears are boxed."—Prof. Huxley.

PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should
fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be
as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the soli-
tary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The mur-
derer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law.
Fever is almost universally acknowledged to be preventable
disease; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands
every year, and millions to suffer almost without protest? The
most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder.
Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death
from disease read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle
of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable. The
Fruit Salt (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure,
and is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping
the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints,
&c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring
health it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refresh-
ing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful
observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating
that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were uni-
versally known, not a household in the land could be without it,
nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain
it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman
writes:—"In cases of bilious headache, followed by
severe attacks of fever, ENO'S FRUIT SALT has
acted like a charm when all other treatment failed.
The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use
in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned
blood will be considered criminal."—See "Stomach
and its Trials," tenth edition, post-free 14 stamps.—
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WHAT every TRAVELLING TRUNK
and

HOUSEHOLD in the WORLD ought to
contain.—A Bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. With-
out such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is
immensely increased.

AS A HEALTH-GIVING, Refreshing,
Cooling, and Invigorating SUMMER BEVERAGE, or
as a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms
of Indigestion, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from
sound ripe fruit).—It is the best preventive and cure for
all functional derangements of the liver, temporary congestion
arising from alcoholic beverages, biliousness, sick headache, skin
eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverish-
ness or feverish colds, mental depression, want of appetite, con-
stipation, vomiting, sea sickness, thirst, &c., and to remove the
effects of errors of eating and drinking; also gout or rheumatic
poisons from the blood, the neglect of which often results in
apoplexy, heart disease, and sudden death. Notwithstanding its
medicinal value, the Fruit Salt must be looked upon as a
breath of fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under all
circumstances, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing
draught in the same way as lemonade, soda water, potass water,
&c., only it is much cheaper and better in every sense of the
term, to an unlimited extent. Being a genuine product of nature,
it is a true and natural way of restoring or preserving health.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE VISIT-
ING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.

I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by
its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of
eating to nearly the same extent and of too rich food as they do
in a colder country, while so much heat-making food is not re-
quired in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the
Fruit Salt takes away from the groundwork of all morbid diseases and
all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. Out of
a large number of testimonials we select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—An M.D. (Edin.)
and M.R.C.S., L.A.C.C., London, writes:—"I am much
pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on
myself. Your theory and remedy are most reason-
able. Having nearly died of typhoid when studying
at college, being only one out of sixteen who
recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the
blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least
doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman
writes:—"I feel quite certain if your Fruit Salt were
known in India and the colonies that the sale would
not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but
many millions. India alone would use more than all
England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Your Fruit
Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell it
here; it would make its own way by its own merit."
—P. A. Somerville, Counselor-at-Law, No. 20, Old State
House, Boston, U.S.A."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:
"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly
for at least three months before I commenced taking it;
the little food I could take generally punished me
or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so
that I must have succumbed before long. To me and
our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I feel
I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do
is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to
other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and
expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of
pounds in travelling about for twelve years."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson
and Son, Chemists, of Hexham, says:—"Since we
introduced your Fruit Salt at Hexham, a few months
ago, we have sold upwards of 1000 bottles, and it gives
general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost
always recommend it to their friends. We have
had numerous instances of its great efficacy in the
cure of bilious headaches, indigestion, or stomach
complaints, &c."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la
Paix, Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in
yesterday. He is a constant sufferer from chronic
dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters.
I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which
he did, and received great benefit. He says he never
knew what it was to be without pain until he tried
your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it
in the house."—M. BÉRAL."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Sold by all
Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Sole Agent for
Paris—Pharmacie de Beral, 14, Rue de la Paix.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in
the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex,
by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SAT 22ND,
JULY 21, 1877